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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 25 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in.... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
31st. January	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mores	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	.....
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	.....
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	.....
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.....
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	.....
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11500
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
9th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	.....

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

ner	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
ngoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
awachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6168	28th. ,,	8th. Feb.
naug Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
aba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
ttori Maru	A. E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
mbay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
lombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

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Authorised Capital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	..	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	...	1,50,000

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72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta	A&C	7580*	12th Mar....	10th Mar
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar....	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April. ..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For sailings and full particulars apply to:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tsienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Furtber particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KOLA, 1265, Th. 29th 9 a.m. †C. M.
LHASA, 2181, Fri. 30th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,265 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasin, Chabar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3118	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5121	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. L. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5166	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	893
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,329
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,600 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers).....	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher [illegible] of sight and hearing, the perception is what may be called BEAUTIFUL. BEAUTIFUL is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of the eye's sense of hearing in the use of our

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help to create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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L. F. TUCKER,
264-6 Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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FOR

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Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1259

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

LOST on the evening of January, 27th between Churchgate Station and Apollo Bunder, a GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET. Any one returning same to the Police will receive a rewards. 1404

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

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A BOX-SIDE BUSINESS man needs financial help to increase and develope established business. Partnership or loan. Safe investment. Address No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1375

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (Honours), requires pupils for the Matriculation and Cambridge Locals. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 510, "Bombay Chronicle."

DOGS WANTED AT ONCE—Two Bull Terrier or Mastiffs age 6 to 14 months. Breeding not essential, must have large bone and by parents that tackle anything.—Apply giving weight, height, photos, etc. to M. C. COOTE, c/o Reserve Centre, Peshawar.

LADY Nurse, Maternity trained wishing to return England this spring will take charge of child or invalid lady in return for passage. References given and desired. —Apply V. BARKER, Ramandrug, Bellary District, South India.

NURSES WANTED for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. Two qualified, on Rs. 75 a month, and two probationers. Apply to Miss GRANT, 92, Artillery Lines, Barrackpur, near Calcutta.

WANTED, for Gokuldas Tejpal High School GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE as Teacher and Cricket Coach. Combined salary Rs. 35—42.

WANTED—A good Mess Cook, willing to proceed to Meerut.—For particulars Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 107th Pioneers, Jhansi.

WANTED a Matron for the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.—Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to The MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.

WANTED.—Two bachelors to join Chummery at Colaba during March and April. Splendid accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans and up to date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. One having experience in Railway and Government dispensaries preferred. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 5.—Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge Barsi Light Railway Company, Kurduvadi.

REQUIRED immediately at Poona—One 5 Ton hand CRANE 4-8½" gauge.—Apply giving full particulars and price delivered at Poona Station to

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for temporary service in Kashmir. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Age under 40 Joining expenses to destination admissible under State Rules will be paid. Please apply at once with full particulars to:—

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED One or more of the following Must be good and cheap.
1. Large and strong Hold-all with straps for bedding for travelling.
2. Garden hose with about 30 feet of piping.
3. Assortment of palms and ferns in pots.
4. Steady and reliable chauffeur who knows English.

Apply by letter to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

WANTED a MANAGER for the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-Operative Bank Ld.—Offices Bankipur. Pay from Rs. 80—100 with prospects of early increase as business expands, Commercial and accountancy experience essential. Applications with full details of qualifications and the security which the candidate can offer together with copies of testimonials to REGISTRAR, Co-Operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

WANTED

WANTED a small modern FLAT unfurnished, Marine Lines or Queen's Road, Wellington Lines preferred. Apply to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1405

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED at once, an experienced STENO-TYPIST, either sex, for a permanent post. Good salary to a competent person. Apply personally between 3 and 5 p.m., Messrs. KEPHALDOL, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle Fort.

WANTED experienced or trained GRADUATES for Cutch-Mandvi High School with Sanskrit or Persian and Physics. Pay Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, Gokuldas Tejpal Charities, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay. 1407

WANTED—A Band Master for the Band 11th Rajputs. Must be a fully qualified and accomplished musician. Only pure Europeans need apply.—Further particulars to be obtained from the BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Rajputs, Dinapore (Cantt.), to whom copies of testimonials should be submitted.

WANTED—A DEHRA DUN man for the post of a Ranger; salary Rs. 60, allowance included, rising to Rs. 80.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and qualification to—

DIWAN,
Bindranawagarh Estate,
Rajm (B. N. Ry.)

FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL or a PARTNER invited. Paying business. Absolute security. Interest or profits assured. Please communicate Box No. 242, Ad Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1375

FOR SALE.—An excellent COTTAGE PIANO Rs. 150 no offers. Apply "B" gr Kavarana House opposite Colaba St between 7 and 8 p.m. 1402

FOR SALE. REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. Brief Size complete with built-in tabulator, bicolour ribbon etc., in perfect working order, bought second hand from Remington's last August, in use barely a month. ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE, "Wheelers Buildings" Hornby Road Bombay. 1401

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PLUMBAGO in lumps and coarse powder containing 90 per cent. carbon, at Rs. 500 per ton ex. godown Bombay. Apply to Mr. T. B. KANTHARIA, Kamptee. 1359

TO BE LET:

A BUNGALOW with compound till lately occupied by the Girls' Friendly Society, situate at Ballasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, is to be let from the 1st of February 1914. Apply sharp to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummam Street, Fort. 1343

BUNGALOW, fully furnished, TO BE LET at Mount Abu.

"The Briars" containing two reception, one dining, and 7 bed-rooms.

Bungalow can be divided into two parts with separate entrances.

Part or whole of Bungalow will be let rent reduced. Apply to

REV. J. C. BLAIR,
Desa Camp.

SMALL and BIG office rooms, TO BE LET. Good accommodation for Light and air. Apply to the CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS, Parsee Bazaar, Fort Bombay. 1388.

TO LET.—Two large ROOMS, verandah and bathroom. Electric lights and fans, inclusive rent 55. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m. ground floor, KAVARANA HOUSE, opposite Colaba Station. 1402

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large well-lighted shop, with gallery, in TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. For rent etc., apply to Mr. Mistri, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1365

TO BE LET for 2 months from end of February. A large commodious and fully FURNISHED FLAT at Colaba. Electric Lights and Fans and up to date Bath rooms, etc. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1878. No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY, 15th February, 1914, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the valuable lease hold property with Mill Buildings situate in Shirpur Khurd and moveable property consisting of Boiler, Engine lathe, drilling machine, paring machine and other stores, belonging to the Dattatraya Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Shirpur District West Khandesh in liquidation. The property is on view on the premises.

S. V. JOSHI,
LIQUDATOR D. O. M.,
1373 Shirpur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities [except noted in (iii) below] may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras, Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan Dogras, etc.,

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following plant is FOR SALE. All in first class order and was worked regularly until the new High Tension Station at Cossipore was started. Full particulars and permission to view the plant can be obtained from:—

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
8, Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta.

PLANT FOR SALE.

8 Babcock & Wilcox water tube land type boilers. Capacity 7,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 175 lbs. Fitted with B & W. chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves, and all other necessary fittings

2 Similar boilers, fitted with Bomis chain grate stokers.

3 Babcock & Wilcox marine type water tube boilers. Capacity 9,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 180 lbs. Fitted with B. & W. chain grate stokers, super-heaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high & low water alarms, safety valves and all other necessary fittings.

Each boiler is fitted with a separate chimney 3 ft. 6 in. diameter 70 ft. above the grate.

1 Similar boiler fitted with mechanical stoker, by the Underfeed Stoker Co., including fan motor, starting gear, dampers, etc.

3 715 K/W Belliss-Crompton sets 1110 B.H.P. Belliss & Morcom triple expansion engines direct coupled to 715 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 228 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets. 350 B. H. P. Bellis & Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 228 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 230 K/W Willans-Crompton sets P. P. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 230 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

2 112 K/W Willans-Crompton sets O O O Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 112 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

4 38 K/W Willans-Crompton double ended sets. F. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled at each end to two 19 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 225-250 volts.

All the above sets can be sold with control panels containing main switches, instruments, etc. Also pedestal regulating resistances.

3. Parsons-Crompton Turbo-Generators 570 B.H.P., Parsons steam turbine direct coupled to 400 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamo 450-500 volts. Each set complete with surface condensor, ciculating pump, Edward air-pump motors, switches, control panels, regulating resistances, etc.

2 750 B. H. P. Korting jet condensers.
2 350 B. H. P. " " "
2 175 B. H. P. " " "
2 60 B. H. P. " " "

2 Crossley Brothers complete suction gas plants. Each plant consisting of a suction type producer, coke scrubber, sawdust filter, tar extractor, 80 B.H.P. engine direct coupled to a 55 K/W. Crompton shunt wound direct current generator 450,500 volts, control panels, instruments, regulating resistances, cooling tanks, connecting pipes, valves etc.

1 Air Compressor.

2 Gwynne's centrifugal 2-inch motor driven pumps.

10 1000 Gall. Crompton electrically driven feed pumps.

2 Crompton electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 25,000 galls. per hour at 30 feet head.

3 Weir tendem, compound condensing pumps 50,000 galls. per hour against 30 feet head.

2 1,000 galls. Stillwell Bierge and Smith Vaile Co. boiler feed steam pumps.

2 Babcock and Wilcox exhaust steam feed water heaters.

4 Webster exhaust steam heaters.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 10 tons 39 feet 2½-inch centres.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 20 tons 38 feet 5½-inch centres.

2 5-Ton Weighbridges by Messrs Avery.

2 Paterson gravity filters.

Various tanks, pipes, valves, gangways etc.

1332

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, 1914, for the supply of 7,000 casks of Portland cement.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper, Municipality,

Storekeeper's Office.
Chinchpokli, 27th. January, 1914.

CLASSES IN BLEACHING AND DYEING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, CALCUTTA.

THE College possesses a well provided experimental Dyeing Laboratory and also Practical Dyeworks equipped with modern machinery.

The Course of instruction for regular students extend over two sessions and prepares students for positions of responsibility in Bleaching and Dyeworks. Men having a practical knowledge of Dyeing may also be admitted for the whole or part of the course provided they have sufficient education.

Qualifications for admission.—The passing of the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science (with Chemistry) or equivalent standard.

No tuition fees are charged. If accommodation be available students may be admitted to the College Hostel. The inclusive charges amount to Rs. 14 for Hindus, Rs. 28 for Europeans.

A limited number of scholarships are available of the value of Rs. 14 for resident Indians or Rs. 10 for non-resident and Rs. 25 for resident Europeans or Rs. 18 for non-resident.

Applications for admission accompanied by a recommendation from the Commissioner of a Division will be received up to February 20th, 1914. The session will commence on March 2nd.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

Civil Engineering College.
Sibpur, the 22nd January, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Khoja Husein Ladak a Mucadum late of Bombay Shia Ismaili Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Dungri Street outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

1. Bai Jenabai widow of Husein Ladak the deceased abovenamed 2. Alladin Mahomed Lakhamsey and 3 Jaffer Sher Mahomed all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Dungri Street, without the Fort, of Bombay executrix and executors appointed in the will of the said deceased according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty Fourth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 24th day of January, 1914.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
1403 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,172 BAGS JAVA SUGAR II BOILINGS EX. S. S. "SANGOLA" AND "ISMALIA."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by pubnc auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Duty-paid Warehouse, Wari Bunder, by order of Messrs Volkart Bros and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dharsey Bhimjee the following.

EX. S. S. "SANGOLA."

B. S. Volkart. 336 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.
P. G. Volkart. 251 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.

EX. S. S. "ISMALIA."

P. G. Volkart, 251 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.
P. G. Volkart. 334 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 30th current, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions from the concerned, sell by public auction, at their rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

5 Cases cheese.
85 Lamps only glasses broken, 3 Spades, Shovels, Tools, 1 Cutter.
1 Cesissor, 5 Stoves, 1 Pan & etc.
1 Ceissor, 5 Stones, 1 Pan & etc.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions, sell, by public auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the landed property demised to the lessee herein, under the indenture dated the 2nd June 1881 containing the following description.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the Mody Bay Port Trust estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by Karwar Street, on or towards the South by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by vacant ground in the possession of the said trustees, on or towards the west by vacant ground also in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Fort formerly in the occupation of the said trustees together with all rights easements and appurtenances belonging to the said premises for the term of fifty years from 2nd June 1881.

For further particulars please refer to the undersigned.

D'LAL &
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th January, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, FURNITURE, ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES, BELONGING TO THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH, AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Mulji Shamji, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Navabhai Govind Chitre and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee in the indenture of mortgage, dated 28th November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th day of January, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises as above at Sandhurst Road, the goods belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph, and owned by the said Mortgagor and consisting of films of Zigomar, Foolshead, and of other popular subjects, one Pathe Freres Imperial Cinema machine complete, one dynamo and motor with voltmeter, ampere meter and register, electric fans, lights, chairs, sofas and fittings and other moveable articles, etc.

Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of Messrs. F. & C. Osler and Co., Hornby Road, the following goods salved from the fire that lately took place on their premises:—

A quantity of copperwire and holder conduit iron and brass (tubes), wood and teakwood casing and capping.

The goods must be paid for and removed away immediately after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Buildings Street Nos: 49, 49 (1) 178 Case Nos. 104 106, First and Second Khetwadi Lane and Falkland Road.

Also at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Building Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 4, 541 and 548. Case No. 23, Chunam Kiln Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 231-233, 134-140. Case No. 193. Memonwada Road and Musjid Bunder Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 29th January, 1914, 256

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, SCRAP METALS AND MISCELLANEOUS UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under orders from the Assistant Director of Ardnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee, Mr. MOOSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, Poona, will sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1914, at the Ordnance Depot, behind the Town Hall, Bombay:—

1 Punching and Shearing Machine,
1 General Joiner,

and also quantities of iron wrought scrap, steel scrap, old tin, felt cuttings, etc., etc.

Offers for machinery and metals are subject to approval of Director of Ordnance Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Next week a delightful modern Comedy-Drama one of Pa he's best.

THE INHERITANC OF REMI DAUBRAIS
(Sans Famille).
featuring
BABY FROMET,
the wonderful child actress, who scored such a success in "Les Miserables."

VARIETIES BY
MABEL & MALFE,
Comedy Duetists. "The Dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy."
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and a piano.

On Saturday 31st at 10 p. m. and on Sunday Feb. 1st at 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.,
By kind Permission of
His Excellency the Governor,
HIS XCELLENCY'S BAND
under the personal direction of
Mr. EDWARD
will play suitable music to
"THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS"

Box Plan open at the Theatre from Thursday Jan. 29th.

THE PLAY HOUSE OF QUALITY.
Tel. No. 288.

To-night* PICTURES *To-night
6-30 THE ALCAZAR 10 P. M.
An "All Star" Picture Programme.
SURPRISES—THRILLS—SENSATION.
LEAP TO DEATH
BURDEN BEARER.
TWO MOST EXCITING DRAMAS.
COMEDIES—SCENICS—COMICS.
TWO HOUR'S SHOW—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY A. D. C.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February
(The popular Musical Comedy).
THE QUAKER GIRL
Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.
Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.
Usual Prices.

ANOTHER INTERESTING
GROUP OF THREE STARS
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
(1) THE ROYAL SIN 3,000FT.
(2) MAID OF HONOR.
(3) ART AND HONOR.
Every Sat. & Sunday, Matinee
with valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 266

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. Muller M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College. 1335

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AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN!!

On Saturday and Sunday last large numbers had to be refused admission. Sunday night was

THE LARGEST HOUSE

In the History of the Excelsior and this is the hird week of present programme.

"THE MERRY MAGNETS"

Are more merry and magnetic than ever.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

COMPLETE IN 5 PARTS.

at

6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

Charni Road.

To-Night

We shall present

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY

THE HEIR OF THE LAGARDERES

Drama in 4 parts, 5,000 ft. long! Is a tale of old Paris in the Reign of King Louis XV. It is sure to please public taste on account of its sentiment, Gorgeous appare- of the period, and its devil-may care spirit.

Also

Pathe's Gazette and Comic

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15,

10-30 to 12 P. M.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee Shows 5 to 6-30

POPULAR PRICES.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

AMUSEMENTS:

Twice Nightly At 6-30 and 10.

LA SCALA

The only Theatre where Talent, Quality and Quantity can be seen and heard.

To-morrow, Friday, Complete Change of Programme.

Absolutely the largest and most Attractive Programme ever Presented in Bombay.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO-NIGHT of seeing

CINDERELLA.

A Pantomime in 20 minutes at

LA SCALA

AND TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.

ALICE DIGBY | LEW JAMES
LITTLE MONA | BELLE SPARKES
REINA SELMA | and our Pictures.

COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW.

ROBERT DOUGLAS
Comedian, Character Actor, Vocal Entertainer.

Miss HILDA BARRY
Soubrette and Dancer and Entertainer at the Piano.

BOB AND HILDA
COMEDY SKETCH ARTISTES.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

BELLE SPARKES
Her last week in Bombay.

The World Renowned

RIEDL BROTHERS

Assisted by

LITTLE MONA.

MONARCHS OF THE AIR

In their Sensational Balancing, Acrobatic and hand-holding Acts, also in their latest Novelty Act.

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JOLLY DUTCHMEN

RAFACLY'S RAG PAINTERS.

FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES

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Filmed by Bourne & Shepherd.

A Gigantic Vaudeville and Cinema Bill that cannot be equalled,

SOMETHING QUITE OUT OF THE COMMON.

DONT FORGET **LA SCALA** TO-MORROW FRIDAY

Book Now—Plan at Theatre

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A Stirring Battle-Picture.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

A realistic representation of a most famous event in American History.

"Sheridan has ridden all the way
From Winchester Down to save the day"

DEAUVILLE. *(Charming coloured views.)*

HOW NSECTS PREY. *(An interesting nature study.)*

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Sat. & Sundays. { Prize Shows 5-30 to 6-30. Extra Shows 11-15 to 12-15

Films sale or hire.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

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Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

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Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS, WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

LORD AMPTHILL.

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The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

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Applications for rates and terms will receive our promp attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Governmen Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-Genera, in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and posse s a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket d Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Co. ge Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier in upper Sind and the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess more especially during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and in excess in Cutch and at some stations in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Akola; night temperature is above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or b average. Temperature is normal.

emarks.—No precipation of importance has b ed from the Punjab. A depression is shown to-day r upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana.

Isolated light showers are possible in the submountance districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS T at 8 a. m. on WEDNESD. 28th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	78.5	56.8	85	..	7.63	0.25
Do. (27th)	70.9	60.2	68	..	7.63	0.20
Jask	82.1	63.4	69	..	1.68	—0.68
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	86.6	68.6	81	..	0.66	—1.27
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.6	52.7	71	..	0.93	0.27
Rawalpindi	69.4	45.1	91	0.01	3.25	—0.24
Lahore	77.9	51.0	77	0.01	1.30	—0.12
Sirsa	82.3	47.2	49	..	1.26	0.30
Ambala	79.3	44.7	76	..	0.96	—1.43
Delhi	80.5	49.3	68	..	0.52	—0.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.1	52.5	46	..	0.09	—0.81
Mainpuri	86.5	47.3	75	..	0.26	—0.95
Jhansi	82.8	52.0	45	..	0.37	—0.64
Cawnpore	80.6	47.7	86	..	0.02	—1.07
Allahabad	80.6	47.7	68	..	0.97	—0.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.7	50.0	52	..	1.33	0.86
Karachi	77.8	65.9	90	..	0.17	—0.54
Ajmer	81.3	48.8	69	..	2.34	1.54
Jalpore	88.6	57.2	32	..	0.86	0.04
Kotah	86.0	56.6	54	..	1.03	0.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.7	54.0	90	..	0.08	—0.16
Dwarka	74.8	63.7	68	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	79.7	57.2	89	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	87.2	52.2	90	..	0.00	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	58.4	47	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	92.5	59.5	76	..	0.00	—0.23
Ahmedabad	89.7	56.3	46	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	90.1	48.2	44	..	0.01	—0.27
Neemuch	84.6	47.0	42	..	0.12	—0.41
Indore	86.7	53.4	52	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jutbulpore	82.9	48.3	58	..	0.94	—0.52
Sangor	82.8	60.0	56	..	0.81	—0.60
Hoshangabad	86.3	54.4	70	..	0.77	—0.44
Khandwa	91.6	54.0	45	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	91.1	59.9	34	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	88.0	65.3	40	..	1.31	—0.11
Nagpur	88.2	56.9	44	..	0.83	—0.73
Chanda	88.7	56.0	40	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur	84.7	55.4	46	..	1.26	0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	65.3	71	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	87.3	65.1	69	..	0.00	—0.67
Mormugao	85.2	68.2	84	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	86.1	60.8	85	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.2	54.8	38	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar	86.4	52.5	38	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	88.4	54.3	73	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	87.8	60.4	41	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	87.3	64.1	47	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	83.6	57.7	45	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad	87.2	56.2	26	..	0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.2	57.9	50	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	84.7	55.1	68	..	0.00	—1.26
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9	66.5	40	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	86.8	67.9	68	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	89.0	69.8	57	..	4.69	—2.80
Colombo	90.8	72.2	81	..	27.28	6.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.6	63.7	82	..	0	—6.22
Bellary	88.8	61.3	51	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	87.2	61.5	66	..	3.09	—1.54
Madras	84.7	64.9	95	..	28.75	8.89
Bangalore	82.1	52.9	78	..	0.34	—3.24
Coimbatore	88.1	56.9	65	..	4.87	—0.04
Trichinopoly	87.7	62.7	65	..	10.44	2.31
Negapatam	83.2	67.9	75	..	53.35	21.99

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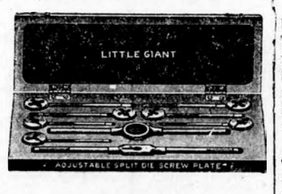

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CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

17, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

The disturbance which had been giving light snow in Kashmir during the last few days is intensifying and has commenced to affect the Punjab and the surrounding hills. Sonemarg reports snow equivalent to one inch rain. The temperature continues high over North-west India.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in the Punjab and surrounding hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.		29.955
Temperature of Air	degrees.		76.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	69.2
Dew point	..	..	35.8
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	..	0.701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)			0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.		83.9
Minimum do.	..		68.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ESE, NNW. E, WNW, NW, NSW, N.
Movement of Wind .. do.			139

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th January, was 30.171 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all anerold readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streaw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of te height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth sill.	
	January	h. m.	ft.	in
Wed.	28	m 0 44	29	3
		0 46 a	26	5
Thurs.	29	m 1 10	28	7
		1 29 a	26	7
Fri.	30	m 1 34	28	10
		1 53 a	26	5
Satur	31	m 1 57	27	4
	February	2 25 a	25	2
Sun.	1	m 2 20	27	9
		2 59 a	25	2
Mon.	2	m 2 45	26	8
		3 39 a	24	2
Tues.	3	m 3 13	25	10
		4 36 a	24	3

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	January.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Wed	28	m 6 54	17	10
		6 30 a	16	8
Thurs	29	m 7 23	17	8
		6 59 a	17	3
Fri	30	m 7 50	17	8
		7 27 a	17	11
Satur	31	m 8 16	17	10
	February	7 54 a	18	9
Sun	1	m 8 43	18	0
		8 20 a	19	8
Mon	2	m 9 14	18	4
		8 48 a	20	8
Tues	3	m 9 54	18	7
		9 29 a	21	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m
29. (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
30. (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
31. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
February		
1. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
2. (Mon.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
27. (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 26.m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	10th	11h 47.m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h 54.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h 32.1m	A.M.

INDIAN SOCIETY FINED.

At Bow-street Police Court in mail week, before Mr. Hopkins, the Indo-European Trading Society (Limited), Morningtonterrace, and Kedar Nath Das Gupta, the Secretary of the Society, were summoned for not sending to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies the annual return of the receipts and expenditure of the Society.

It was stated that the return, which was due on March 31st last, had not yet been received. The Society was intended to promote Home industries in India.

The Secretary told the Magistrate that he had been ill; the Directors of the Society were at present in India, and until they return to England no meeting could be held.

The Magistrate said that defendants were liable to penalties amounting to £400, but they would each have to pay a fine of £5. The Company were also ordered to pay £1 5s. costs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 28th.

S.S. Bahrein	Grant	Jeddah Jan. 14
S.S. Lawoe	Coates	Jeddah Jan. 13
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Jan. 26
S.S. Ujina	Abbott	Calcutta Jan. 7

DEPARTURES.

January 28th.

S.S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai etc.
R.I.M.S. Hardinge	Hamilton	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Wednesday:

S.S. E.F. Ferdinand	Leva	Trieste etc.
S.S. Kola	Denne	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer		
Salsette		for Aden

To arrive

WEDNESDAY, January 28th 1914.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 14, with a general cargo and 481 pilgrims.

S. S. Lawoe:—The Arab steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 13, with a general cargo and 677 pilgrims.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta which port she had left on January 7, with a general cargo.

S. S. Assaye:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. J. Caldwell, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kola, 513 tons, Captain G. H. Denne, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S., E. F. Ferdinand:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, will sail to-day, for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Athens:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 26th instant.

S. S. Tottori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 27th instant, and the s.s. Colombo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

S. S. Inaba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 28th instant.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
4.	Fredriko Glavie	Pullos	J. M. & Co
8.	Bassano	Baxhall	P. & O. S. N. & Co
C. & R.	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co
G.	Henry R. James	Mayg	W. & A. G. & Co
H.	Queensmoor	Taylor	W. & Co. G. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K
P.	Arachne	Sergent	T. & Co.
N.	Ena	Charters	Ralli Bros
O. & E.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.
Q.	Beagrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Laconia	Peart	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Kola	Benne	M. M. & Co

V DOCK

1.	Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	V. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
5.	Graz	Mendick	A. L. S. N. & Co
6.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
6.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
8.	Langton Hall	Mayall	K. W. & Co
10 & 11.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
12&13	Banca	Sawood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Glencluny	Johnstone	T. M. & Co
16.	Elswick Manor	Gent les	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham		P. & O. S. N. & Co
Abydos	Davis		A. S. N. & Co
Ankura	Whytehead		M. M. & Co
Pegasus	Wright		T. M. & Co.
Braunton	Sherbon		J. M. & Co.
Blak	Hill		A. G. & Co
Pudric	Mathews	Arab	Steamer
Bayo Maru	Sagora		S. W. & Co.
Bahrein	Grant		A. S. N. & Co.
Clan Cameron	Christian		J. F. & Co.
aboto	Pellgrine		V. S. N. & Co
airn Gowan	Band		W. & A. G. & Co.
rown	Richards		W. & A. G. & Co
Elswick House	Smith		W. & A. G. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose		T. M. & Co
Falls of Orchy	Murchie		W. & A. G. & Co.
Fox [illegible]	Fan [illegible]		T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans		P. & O. S. N. & Co
India	Talbot		P. & O. S. N. & Co
Itria	Walsh		M. M. & Co.
Jonus	McDonal		M. M. & Co
Khosro	Hannan		T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab	Steamer
Larose	Ellis		W. & A. G. & Co
Kattenturm	Fretweurst		W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	King		M. M. & Co.
Karachi maru	Christiansen		N. Y. K.
Liberia	Schweder		T. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates		A. S. N. & Co.
Lhasa	Manley		M. M. & Co.
Mantua	Vibert		P. & O. S. N. & Co
Mansuri	Gore		T. M. & Co.
Niagara	(Yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern		M. M. & Co
Ordek	Thom-on		W. & Co. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay	& Co.
Pentakota	Hewert		M. M. & Co.
Rasbergen	Burger		A. Y. & Co
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay	& Co
Sealda	Johnson		M. M. & Co.
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Jewanji	& Co
Toro	Hicks		J. Y. & Co
Ujina	Abbott		M. M. & Co.
Zoanastrian	Osborn		Co. & osnS

"LEARN TO SHOOT."

LORD ROBERTS ON THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

Lord Roberts, in an introduction to the 1914 Handbook of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, of which he is president, states that although his ideal of "Every Man a Rifleman" is very far from fulfilment, good progress has been made in their movement.

"I should be failing in my duty," he declares, "were I not to add a few words to those who either wilfully, through ignorance or through supineness, are neglecting to fit themselves for the defence of their country. May I ask that all members of the society will do their utmost, not ouly by their example, already set, but by arguments, to induce their friends and acquaintances to learn to shoot?

"The day should not be far distant when it will be as much a reproach to a man to say that he cannot use a rifle as it is now to taunt him with not being able to use his fists. No man should have a voice in the legislation of his country who is not prepared and equipped to take part in its defence. The man who cannot shoot is absolutely useless in the fighting line. A man who cannot shoot should be ashamed to possess the parliamentary vote."

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FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Consols 2½ %	74 9-16plus½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20—1
Rentes 3 %	86plus¼
Berlin % Cheques on London	20.49unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	26.½ plus3-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26 9-16plus3-16
Closing Tone of silver Indian Buying Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅞ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞ unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4% since 22nd instant.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000	
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers on Bombay Rs.5,00,000 @	¼ ⅛
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	90½plus1½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.. ..	2½—⅛
Discount India Bank Bills 6m-st. ..	2⅝—3-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	3¼—⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3.3-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	1½unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans ..	2—¼

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent ..	13,000
Futures at New York March	12.46—10
Futures at New York May	12.25—10
Declined owing to Foreign selling and to long unloading	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5-16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.67—11
Futures at New Orleans May	12.76—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)..	9⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86—½
Silver Commercial Bars ..	58plus⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	2,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	
„ Imports..	40 000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good biz done. unchanged	
„ „ Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market :-Business moderate	
Mid. Americans	7.17 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.53—3
May	12.32—3
New York Official noon call March	12.49—7
May	12.28—7
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.75—3
May	12.86—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.77—4
F. M.	6.77 „ 4
M. A.	6.79 „ 4
A. M.	6.77 „ 3
M. J.	6.77 „ 3
J. J.	6.73 „ 2
J. A.	6.68 „ 3
A. S.	6.54 „ 2
S. O.	6.38 „ 1
O. N.	6.28 — 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.6
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.1
White Shirtings 32-33 by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅛
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	6 1-4
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	Jan.-Feb
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10 3-8
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11¾
„ „ „ 50's	12⅜
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Dhoties" and "Shirtings" Steady and firm	
Tone "Cloths". Firm and better demand	
Weft American 54's	11⅜
„ Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 22's W.T.C.	10¼
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10¾
„ 36's B.	10¾
„ 42's	11⅜
„ American 60's	15½
„ Egyptian 60's	17.
„ „ 80's	20¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON Jan. 27.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal easier.	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅝—¾
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅝—¾
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅝—¾

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	52¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value	53½—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers easier unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship new terms Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady	48¼—¼
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; London, Buyers quiet new terms pure Basis	46½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp done quiet but steady	42½—⅛
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers steady unchanged	6.3.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65¾plus⅜
Copper Braziers	£80½plus½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT

Coals —Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	9.9—3d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; Tendency in Buyers' favor unchanged	12.9¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March ; quite neglected unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged	9.4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6½plus½
Steady very little doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crytsals C. & F. India sellers March July quiet—slightly easier	13.4½—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.6
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull unchanged	11.4½
Java Sugar unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; value steady unchanged	3.1⅞

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 29.

120. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Thursday the 29th instant at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

121. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January.—Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp Work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

122 Parade Service.—There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning, 1st February, at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Time will be notified later.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 28.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
11 bundles rupees	22,000	Busreh	Comptoir.

XCHANGE.

The Market continues steady as to rates but the volume of business passing on either side of the account is small.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	3-32
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	9-32
„ „ forward, May.	1-4	¼
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	13-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½
Marks „ „ ...		139¼
60 dys Hongkong ...		139⅝
„ „ Shanghai ...		188¼
„ „ Japan ...		148

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 3/16 both for ready and delivery, the rates now being 26 3/4 and 26 9/16 respectively. The advance was due to Indian buying. The local Market opened unchanged from yesterday, and has ruled quiet but steady during the day.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	15	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	12	0
2nd Settlement.....	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th 25th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	49*	55,728
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	51,377

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened steady to-day, and during the course of the day owing to short covering the rates advanced. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2, gradually improved to Rs. 95-3-6 and finally closed at this rate for 30th January delivery. The difference between the current and the subsequent settlement was about annas one and a half high in the morning, but it gradually increased to two, and at the close the rate for the 27th February settlement stood at Rs. 95-5-6 (buyers).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and a fair amount of business was reported during the day. Before the recent financial crises overshadowed the country, the Bombay Stock Exchange used to display a very animated and brisk appearance of a buzzing "business-hive," but now the operations on the Change are considerably reduced and the former spirited activity of business is not anticipated till financial conditions become more normal state.

Davids stood at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 436-4.

Laxmi Cotton Mill shares improved to Rs. 1,155.

Madhavji were quoted at Rs. 1,120.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 222½.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,475 and Centrals at Rs. 1,855.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,560.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 65.

Amritsar Patty Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 145-8.

Gujrat Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 113 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 900 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 217 in the morning but subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 221.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 76-8 and Deferred at Rs. 135.

COTTON.

There was a moderate decline of 10 to 11 points on futures in the American Market on Wall Street selling in a narrow Market. Spot cotton in New Orleans remained steady at 13 5/16. There was a good business in actual cotton for consumption in Liverpool at unchanged prices, spot sales reaching 12,000 bales. Further fluctuations are likely, as the home Market show no signs of general weakness.

The Local Market opened quiet and rather easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 289 and for fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 240. There has been little business doing during the day and Khamgaon Akola Mrach was placed at Rs. 239. At the close the Market is slightly steadier and there are buyers at Rs. 240. Good Broach closes at Rs. 289 1/2, irregular. The enquiry for ready cotton has been very moderate and prices are easier all round.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Longest Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.		Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		212	203	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals		212	203	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		208	199	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh		221	212		Ready.
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..		275	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		271	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl		261	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		254	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair .. le" ..		239	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amra		241	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach		296	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.		..	..	288	.. 15-25
M.G. Muttia		219	204	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	30,000
Months.	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.72 — 5
F. M.	6.72 „ 5
M. A.	6.74 „ 5
A. M.	6.72 „ 5
M. J.	6.72 „ 5
J. J.	6.68 „ 5
J. A.	6.63 „ 5
A. S.	6.49 „ 5
S. O	6.33 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	8	6 R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	7	6 „
White Delhi, May	5	14	6 „

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold Brown, Ready	7	10	0 B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	11	3 R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	7	11	0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	8	15	0 „
Brown Delhi May	8	14	6 R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 53	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 45	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 8	2	0 B. T.	

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	3	0 B. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending up to yesterday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	34,8 - Bales
Wheat	16,326 Cwts.
Linseed	3,830 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	798 „
Gingelyseed.....	19,149 „
Poppyseed.....	nil. „
Groundnuts.....	16 196 „
Castorseed	5,630 „
Rice	3,587 „
Myrabollams	4,840 „
Cottonseed	53,877 „
Mowraseed	92 „
Gram	518 „
Jowar.....	11,903 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	nil. „

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 28.

34. Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in Head Quarters on Thursday, 29th instant at 7-0 p.m.; also all N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

38. Parade.—Saturday, 31st instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies' Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Members will make anendeavour to attend this parade so that Detachments can be made up for Sunday's practice.

Parade at Colaba station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

39. Practice.—Sunday, 1st February, 1914; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery.
Each Company will fire a Series of 10 rounds.
Parade at Colaba station at 9-40 a.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by Miss F. D. Wilson on "Our Poet-Laureate. Robert Bridges" this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Hajee Yusuf Sobanee, Fazalbhai Road, Colaba Reclamation, kindly lent for the occasion where purdah arrangements will be made.

In the Punjab a small number of Hindus who congregate generally in Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahapur, Jhelum and Multan are among the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan. To all interests and purposes they are Hindus of the Sunar caste, but they believe in Shah Shamas Tabrez of Multan. Their devotion to the Imam is said to be due to their faith in the efficacy of the Imam's blessings on them for professional success. It is now stated, writes the "Tribune," that pressure is being put upon them to openly accept Islam which is not acceptable to all alike, albeit they are subject to a gradual change of their original faith. Most of them, it appears, are unwilling to abandon either the old garb or the new cult of Shah Shamas.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1575
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,690
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	23
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
(12 A		16%	£22 1-2
(12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18—10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	80	7½
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..		60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..		100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..		25		640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		485
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		230
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,860
China	Mar-Sep.	50		620
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30		1,407 1-2
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		400
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		450
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		112½
Currimbhoy	do.	10		222 1-2
David	May.-Nov.	20		47½
Edward Sassoon	..	8		190
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25		415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20		435
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,420
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		310
Gold Mohur	..	25		525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		113
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		96½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		141 1-4
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼		85
Jewraj Bldg	May	20		400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		745
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60		1,160
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75		1,125
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,985
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		2,760
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7		215
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,025
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7		160
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		390
Ripon	do.	Nil		250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250		4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1,150
Sun	Oct.	..		102 1-2
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,240
Union Mill	..	Nil		250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil Nil		395 635
Western India	Sep.	45		425
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabanathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	140
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	50
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	200
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	807½
New Berar	Oct.	35	535
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	620
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	141
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6¼	670
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.. .	..	4%	113
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.	..	4%	110
Mandra Rhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	103

Miscellaneous Companies.

			Last Div.	Year.
cock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May		Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 4120	August		Nil	10
Ramankua ..	..			2
Backbay Bath ..				
Badham Pile ..			2	90
Badoda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.		Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..		15	900x-D
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. O.	Feb.-Aug.	6% 5%	175 221
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly		20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.		30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..		5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.		6%	227½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.		20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April		30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.		8	440
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.		30	.. 110
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..			..	530
Indian Cement Rs. 100 ..	..		..	140
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.		30 1½	
Indian Cotton Oil Company,	O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105 80
	P.....100..	Oct.-July	7%	.. 200
John Roberts & Co. ..	July		10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do		10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy. 80 ..	..		..	60
Delfd. 38 ..	..		..	110
Prof. 80 ..	..		..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..		12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.		..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..		10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..		Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..		7%	68
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.		Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.		20	490
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.		10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..		45	880
Shivrajpur Syndi, etc., ..	..		..	22
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar -Au		..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..		Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O Jan. D & P July.		.. .. ..	783 236 158
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..		4%	104
„ „ O. 800 ..	..		..	92
Thacker & Co., P. 800 ..	..		7%	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.		Rs.	71
Treacher & Co., ..	July.		Rs. 15	428

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve **Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed** in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,

NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America. his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd. Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of he World's output.

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SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

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HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.

R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

Please do away with Adulterated Ghee & Butter. Use NUCOLINE.

An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter !

Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.

Analysed by Bombay Municipality.

1 lb. tin .. .. .. Rs. **0-9-0**
7 lbs. tin .. .. .. „ **3-8-0**

Sole Agents:—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

Shroff Bros., Opp.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY 11TH FEBRUARY 1914.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 12).
(2nd ,, nil).

Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty good Sort (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl aus g Keerit (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Arkangelo 11-2 (6 years).

THE DEALERS' PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 26).
(2nd ,, 1).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman (aged).

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 11).
(2nd ,, nil).

Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13-1½.

THE NEW PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 21).
(2nd ,, 13).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk 13-3½.
Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.

SECOND DAY 14TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP. About 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st entries 17).
(2nd ,, 2).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton (6 years).

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 12).
(2nd ,, nil).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You 13-3.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13-1½.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 23).
(2nd ,, 14).

Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.

THIRD DAY 18TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE FLYING PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 17).
(2nd ,, 4).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton (6 years).

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 17).
(2nd ,, nil).

Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).

THE GAYE CUP. Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st entries 27).
(2nd ,, 2).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Mexico 13-2½ (aged).
Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You 13-3 (aged).

THE SALSETTE PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 28).
(2nd ,, 1).

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk (aged).

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 25).
(2nd ,, 3).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You 13-3.
Mr. P. P. Ghandy's g a h Baldwin 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.

THE MIDGET PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 34).
(2nd ,, 3).

Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's b a h Burg 13-2½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13-1½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond 13-3½.
Mr. Yacoob Sowdany's b a h Turkish General 13-3.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's g a h Lord Robert 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" COMPANY (6) BEAT BRIGADE STAFF (0).

After defeating "D" Company B. V. R., by 8 goals to nil in the first round of the Garrison Tournament, "A" Company Sherwood Foresters, found little difficulty in disposing of the Brigade Staff team, by 6 goals to nil in their second round game.

The standard of play throughout was extremely poor. The Sherwoods showed a fair knowledge of the game and their forwards at times treated the spectators to a little combined play but their bursts of form were few and far between.

The Brigade Staff, team could at no time become dangerous to their opponents. Each man, recognising the weakness of the remainder of his side, kept possession of the ball, until he was deprived of it. This fault was especially noticeable in their goalkeeper, who played about until the opposing forward succeeded in scoring.

The Sherwoods scored three goals during each half hour, Christie and Lane being the only ones to find the mark, the former scoring four and the latter two.

To-day's game.—"E" (Cyclist) Company B. V. R. vs. "F" Company B. V. R. on the Marine Lines ground.

B. V. R. RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Spoon Shoot held on Sunday last at Ghat Kopar:—

200 Yards.

Br. Flack, 26 plus 5 equal to 31.
Gr. House, 30 minus 1 equal to 29.
Spr. Gravestone, 25 plus 4 equal to 29.
Sergt. Graveston, 30 minus 3 equal to 27.

600 Yards.

Gr. House, 32 minus 2 equal to 30.
A/br. Beesley, 25 plus 4 equal to 29.
Copl. White, 24 plus 5 equal to 29.
Br. Reed, 29 minus 1 equal to 28.

1,000 Yards.

Sapr. Graveston, 30 plus 3 equal to 33.
Copl. Sherren, 31 minus 3 equal to 28.
Sapr. Rogers, 31 minus 4 equal to 27.
Sergt. Forbes, 32 minus 6 equal to 26.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY'S RACING.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

January Plate, 5 furlongs:—Hopscotch 9-3, Ruminant 9-3, Gillie Flower 9-0, Miss Tena 9-0, Moon Stone 8-4.

Open Pony Steeplechase, R.C., about 2 miles:—Late Night 11-12, Molly D. 11-10, Adalina 9-0, Alibi 8-13, Ormley 8-7.

Stewards Cup, 1 mile:—Hamara 10-7, Five Crown 10-5, Rococo 9-0, Mews 7-13, Malomy Boy 7-9, King Avondale 7-8, Red Lucifer 7-6, Aqueduct 7-5, Lark Lodge 7-13, Silver Memory 7-0, Lady Spring 6-13, Highland Maid 6-10.

R. C. T. C., Steeple Chase, about 3 miles:—Sidbrook 12-7, Simson 11-11, Sholto 11-7, Metal Girl 11-2, Terra Firma 9-12, Water 9-8.

Great Oudh Handicap, 6 furlongs:—Mafush 9-11, Hachal 9-9, Meazer 9-8, Nizamulmulk 9-7, Hyrim 9-3, The Count 9-2, Rupert 11 8-10, Yanasib 8-3, Farchond 8-0, Financier 7-11, Monty 7-11, Brandy II 7-10, Princes Charlie 7-9, Duhallow 7-9, St. Hilarion 7-7, Salisbury 7-0.

Jehangirabad Plate, 5 furlongs:—Blue Duck 10-5, Amalgam 9-4, Birthday 9-2, Moonshine 9-1, Kindly Light 9-0, Kiora 8-10, Puss 8-8, First Chance 8-7 Lady Laragen 8-6, Winnie R. 8-5, Glory 7-12, Millers Daughter 7-7, Princess Royal 7-1, Melody 6-9, Kookuburra 6-9.

Produce Plate, 6 furlongs:—Hard Cash 11-3, House Maid 11-1, Crow-Bar 10-10, Major General 10-7, Vigour 10-3, Common 10-2, Merbani 8-10, Maximum 8-10, Ismailia 8-3

JACK JOHNSON.

Under date Jan. 6 Jack Johnson writes as follows to "The Sportsman": "I beg to inform the sporting public that my broken arm is mending nicely, and that I shall be ready to box again within a few months.

"As champion of the world, I stand ready to defend my title against anyone. I am not issuing challenges, but am ready to meet any man in the world. When I won the world's championship from Tommy Burns in Australia, I had to agree to Burns taking thirty thousand dollars of the purse. Any club that will give me that amount can name the man they want me to box. I draw no line; Langford, Jeannette, Moran, or Gunboat Smith can have a match. It matters not to me who my opponent is.

"The "New York World" recently said that Frank Moran could whip me. Here's a chance for Dan McKetric. Moran's manager, to put up the money and prove that Moran can do so.

"Langford says he wants to box me. He has only to propose something reasonable to me, and he can have a go.

"I am ready to back up this letter; so let the would-be champions get a backer, and the match is on."

CLAIM AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY SUED.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28.

An interesting case is occupying the attention of the District Judge, Secunderabad, in which Messrs. Spencer and Co. Ltd., sue the Nizam's State Railway Company for the value of parcels lost in the fire at the Parcels' office of Secunderabad Railway Station in April last. It will be remembered that the Parcels' office was gutted within a short time and much property lost.

The defendants in a written statement claim exemption from loss on account of the fire which they say must have been started by some cause which could not be attributed to negligence, default or carelessness on their part, and say, that they had taken that amount of care in respect of plaintiffs' goods which was imposed upon them by law, and that everything was done by them in respect to the security of the goods as was required by law, and hence deny liability.

Mr. Abdur Rahim Bahadur Bar-at-law and Mr. Venugopal appeared for the plaintiffs, being instructed by the Secunderabad Trades Association. Mr. Chamier Tripp Bar-at-law defended.

Albert Watts aged 24, Station Master said the fire broke out among tarpaulins and ropes stacked near the Parcels' office. Some parcels were rescued. He telegraphed to Lallaguda (the next station) for a fire engine which came. He also sent to the Cantonment authority and warned the Military and sepoys came to help.

Cross-examined witness said, he did not know whether the tarpaulins were tarred or whether the ropes were saturated in oil. There was no fire engine or brigade on the station and no buckets of water to meet the contingency of a fire. The Lallaguda fire engine arrived in half an hour. The station cash was saved but only 20 parcels. The tarpaulins and ropes were stacked on the verandah of the parcels office building 10 or 12 yards from the parcels, there were some explosions due to the bursting of gas cylinders which were also in the Parcels' office.

Re-examined witness stated that water was immediately available on the station.

The parcels' clerk corroborated and said, all the station staff helped to extinguish the fire by buckets of water. The Lallaguda fire engine came within 15 minutes.

In answer to the Court witness stated, that the buckets were those usually used for cleaning carriages.

Another witness stated, that chemical fire extinguishers had been put on the station since.

In reply to the Court as to why so many questions were being put regarding the ropes, etc., Plaintiff's Pleader said, that he wanted to establish, that it was an exceedingly unwise act to keep inflammable tarpaulin and ropes on a Parcels' office verandah.

The case was adjourned to 17th February.

RACING IN 1913.

AN OUTSIDERS' YEAR.

HORSES FOR 1914.

As far as regards personal experience extending over a far longer period than one cares to contemplate, search in the annals of Turf history would, I think, writes *Vigilant* in "The Sportman," fail to recall such a remarkable record of classic outsiders as cropped up for the principal events last year. We saw Louvois win the Two Thousand Guineas at 25 to 1; Aboyeur, who was ultimately declared victor in the Derby, started at 100 to 1; and finally Night Hawk was quoted at 50 to 1 for the St. Leger. These were severally heavy blows for the public and may have had due effect in causing the venturesome to hold off as far as the coming Derby is concerned, though, of course, they have not forgotten the previous surprises effected in the brief space of seven years by Orby, Signorinetta, and Tagalie. Jest accomplished a fine double for her breeder, Mr. J. B. Joel, by winning the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, and perhaps as well for Col. Hall Walker that the daughter of Sundridge and Absurdity was not available for the St. Leger. As regards her market status there were better favourites than she for the Rowley Mile trip at Newmarket in Taslett and Queen's Parade, while at Epsom she stood fourth in demand to Waiontna, Prue, and Taslett. Young Rickaby—chip of the old block—will have pleasant memories of both these races, which sufficed to establish him in the ranks of classic winning jockeys, and it must be added that on each occasion his riding was worthy of the great occasion. All the same they were two exceptionally lucky chance mounts. As regards the horse riding talent generally, however, it cannot be accepted as other than a poor advertisement that strong requisition was made on French jockeys—or, more correctly speaking habitual riders in France—throughout the season, inasmuch as three such rode in the Ten Thousand Guineas, including the winner, J. Reiff; four in the Derby, for which the last-named was disqualified on Craganour: one in the Oaks, and one again in the St. Leger, but as regards the Oaks it should be explained that Stern's mount was on the French bred and trained mare, La Ribaude.

THE ST. LEGER WINNER.

Night Hawk is credited with having won the St. Leger in the fastest time on record, which counts for so much with many who believe in the clock test. I must confess to not being one of them, and, in fact, instead of being one of the best Sellinger heroes, I should be inclined to regard the son of Gallinule and Jean's Folly as one of the moderates. Stamina was the predominant factor in his Doncaster success, and visions were immediately indulged of a Cup hero in embryo. As to that we shall see in due course, but assuredly confirmation was lacking when, with no more than 7st 11lb. to carry, he could not finish in the first ten for the Cesarewitch, for which he shared favouritism with Wagstaff, who gave him one pound and a good hiding in the bargain. Not a very swagger performance for a Leger winner, it must be admitted, and incidentally affording a strange contrast to the several preceding victories of such three-year-olds as Robert the Devil, St. Gatien, Foxhall—all subsequent winners of the Ascot Gold Cup—and Plaisanterie. Although two lengths behind him in the St. Leger, I should be inclined to prognosticate a more distinguished future for White Magic than Night Hawk, as he has hitherto laboured under the disadvantage of constitutional troubles, and probably the best has not yet been seen of him, but he is a big, fine horse, and if he has outgrown the weakness might easily develop into the best four-year-old of the season. Others that may turn out good this ear may be instanced in Cantilever and Florist. Neither of these found a place in either of the classic contests last year, and it was not until the autumn that Lord Harewood's colt first-named, after having been the cause of much anxiety and trouble to his young trainer, College Leader, asserted himself by winning first the Doncaster Stakes, which was a light task, and next the Sixty-fifth Triennial Produce Stakes at the New Market 1st October Meeting where with three pounds the worst of the weights, he turned the spring form upside down by beating Bachelor's Wedding like a hack.

CANTILEVER AND FLORIST.

That there was no fluke about his victory was handsomely demonstrated on the following day, when he won the Jockey Club Stakes, and there is little cause for wonder that Tracery should have failed in the attempt to give him 34 pounds; in other words, twenty-two over and above the difference allowed between three and four years old by the recognised weight for-age scale. On the countrary, the American may be said to have put up a fine performance, perhaps the very best of his somewhat unlucy career. How to account for Cantilever's poor display in the Duke of York Stakes at Kempton Park is beyond me, but that the running was all wrong as far as he was concerned was show little more than a fortnight afterwards, when Southey squeezed him home a head in front of Cheerful, to whom he was giving twenty-two pounds in the Cambridgeshire, which race was.

marked by one of the worst of the many unsatisfactory starts of the season, but, as it happened, Cantilever was one of the fortunates in getting well away. These various successes can hardly be said to have come in the light of revelation to either owner or trainer, for a high opinion had been formed of Cantilever as a two-year-old, and great things were expected of him before trouble supervened with his leg, or foot, or whatever it may have been. By Bridge of Canny out of Lighthead, is stoutly enough bred for anything, and his stamina may be said to have survived a fair test when he won the Jockey Club Stakes over the last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course. It will be interesting to watch the careers respectively of Cantilever and Florist, as they have already met twice with different results. Thus, in the Duke of York Stakes, Mr. Dresden's colt, giving seven pounds, beat the other out of sight, while in the Cambridgeshire the positions were reversed at a difference of eight pounds, but in justice to Florist it should be explained that he was seriously interfered with by the erratic Cheerful, but for which he would, in the opinion of Maher, have been right on top of the winner, if not actually have beaten him. It was, I think, an afterthought to run the son of Florizel II and Ladytown for the Ormonde Stakes at Newbury, when he was beaten by Casetta and Fairy King, and inasmuch as he may have been let down a bit in view of retiring into winter quarters, and consequently not right up to concert pitch, that form should be regarded with some leniency. No doubt he is a horse of possibilities, though neither he nor any other of last season's three-year-olds can be expected to develop into a top-sawyer, and again I saw that a French invasion is more to be feared than usual as far as concerns the Ascot Gold Cup, unless, indeed, Mr. George Lambton should succeed in delivering Steadfast fit and well at the post, and as to that there may be some doubt as already has been experienced with his legs, and he is big, heavy horse that requires an abnormal amount of work to render him thoroughly fighting fit.

HANDICAP SURPRISES.

In connection with the principal handicaps surprises were almost as great as those effected in the classic department of racing. Rivoli opened the list at the earliest opportunity by landing the Queen's Prize on the opening day at Kempton Park, and thanks to the disqualification of Cuthbert, Berrilldon scored at 100 to 7 for the Lincolnshire Handicap. There was, however, no uncertain ring about the business when with slight odds laid on him Scot's Saint, after once being in somewhat of a tangle, romped away with the Liverpool Cup, and incidentally, it may be mentioned, that Covertcoat was 100 to 9 chance for the Grand National when he won from Irish Mail, who had shortly beforehand surprised the natives by running away with the Lancashire Steeple-chase Handicap at Manchester, when easy to back at 100 to 6. Passing on to Epsom Spring Annecy and Drinmore were certainly wellbacked winners of the Great Metropolitan Stakes and City and Suburban, though in neither instance favourites, but in the meanwhile there had been a strong spice of the unexpected when Aldegond rolled up at 20 to 1 for the Newbury Spring Cup, and forthwith became a talkingtip for the Derby, in which, however, he found himself altogether out of his element, as he had no pretensions to stay the course. Backers were jubilant when Lorenzo came into the straight in clear possession for the Chester Cup, but he was caught and beaten easily at last by an outsider in The Guller, and it was piling up the agony when a day or two later Absolute popped up at 33 to 1 for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap. Lorenzo made ample amends for his Deeside failure by winning the Manchester Whitsuntide Cup in easy fashion. Rivoli again upset the calculations of the talent when he won the Ascot Stakes, but Long Set was at 100 to 7 for the Royal Hunt Cup, and similar odds were obtainable about Braxted for the Workingham Sprint. Mr. Raphael provided us with a surprise packet when Lord Annandale won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood at 25 to 1, but Washing Day was a strong order for the Plate at the same meeting. Tragedy was in full swing during the Autumn campaign, in the opening act of which Lavaine scored at 100 to 8 for Mr. Leopold de Rothschild in the Newmarket October Handicap, following which came in monotonous sequence the successes severally of Florist, practically ignored at 100 to 7 for the Duke of York Stakes at Kempton Park; Fiz Yama, at 50 to 1 for the Cesarewitch; Cantilever, at 33 to 1 for the Cambridgeshire; Diadumenos, at 100 to 8 for the Great Tom Plate at Lincoln; China Cock, at 20 to 1 for the Liverpool Autumn Cup; Bowman, at 100 to 7 for the Derby Cup; and Dalmatian, at 10 to for the Manchester November Handicap. It is to be hoped that winners of important races in this year of grace will be easier to find than they were in the departed "13," to which good riddance.

DISAPPEARANCE OF COLLEGE REGISTERS.

OFFICIAL ORDERS NOT PASSED YET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

With reference to a statement recently reported to have been made by the Principal of the Behar National College on the subject of the attitude of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in connection with the disappearance of the College Registers, it now appears that official orders have not yet been passed by the Syndicate.

It may be taken, however, that the general rule which required the production of properly kept documents as a preliminary to the admission of students to University Examinations cannot be suspended.

On the other hand, cases of individual students will be considered upon their merits when presented in due course by the Principal.

DR. DENISON ROSS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Dr. Denison Ross, the well-known Orientalist, visits Delhi early next month prior to proceeding Home to take up a special appointment which has been offered to him in the British Museum in connection with Oriental studies.

DACCA MANOEUVRES.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28.

The 10th and 92nd Batteries, R.F.A., left the station for the Dacca Manoeuvres after which the former battery goes to Barrackpore and the latter to Dinapur.

A MAHOMMEDAN WEDDING IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Khawja Kamal-ud-din, Editor of the "Muslim India and Islamic Review," has issued invitations to the members of the Islamic Society of the Majilis-an-Nikah, (marriage), at the Mosque in Woking, of Princess Saliah, of Egypt, with Ata-ur-Rahman Shaikh Jelal-ud-din Mohamed Jerunkevite, a Russian nobleman, who recently embraced Islam.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out last night shortly after 9 o'clock in a stack of hemp stored in a shed of the Prince of Wales Press belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell and situated at Victoria Bunder, Sassoon Docks, Bombay. An alarm was given by the Street Fire Alarm No. 2, and the Colaba Fire Engine under Mr. Whiting promptly repaired to the scene of fire. The shed is used for storing all kinds of cotton prior to sending the stuff into the Press. Before it could spread from the stack of hemp, to other stacks, which belonged to different merchants, the fire was quickly brought under control and put out, in about five minutes thanks to the promptitude of Mr. Whiting of the Colaba Fire Brigade and Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps. Other engines also arrived at the scene of fire but the fire had however, been put out before they could be brought into operation. The hemp which belonged to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell, was covered by insurance. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

BOMBAY IN DARKNESS.

Last night at about 8 o'clock, the electric current failed, and many parts of the Fort were in a state of semi-darkness. The tram service was brought to a stop and the shows at the public places of amusement had to be suspended for about a quarter of an hour, when the current returned.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIBETAN FORMS OF SALUTATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, last evening Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (Rtd.) President being in the Chair.

The following Members were duly elected: Dr. V. P. De Sa, L.M.& S., (Madras), Rao Sahib, G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., (Vizianagram), P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Esq., M.A., L.B., (Vizagapatam), and Dr. N. V. Bhajekar.

The following papers were read:—

"Tibetan Salutations and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D.

"Folklore of Savantvadi" by J. A. Saldanha, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The following is a resume of Dr. J. J. Modi's Paper:—Salutations are of two kinds. (1) oral or by speaking words and (2) gestural or by certain conventional movements of some parts of the body such as head and hands. The gestural form of salutations among the Tibetans is (a) to doff one's cap with the right hand (b) make a bow, (c) push forward the left ear and (d) put out the tongue. Col. Woddell points this mode as an excellent example of "the self-surrender of the person saluting to the individual he salutes," which Herbert Spencer has shown to lie at the bottom of many of our modern practices of salutation. Among the ancients a form of punishment was the cutting of one's ear and tongue. So, in the Tibetan mode of salutation, the person saluting submits to the person whom he salutes, his tongue, ear etc., to do with them whatever he liked. The doffing of one's cap seems to have the same signification in the beginning. The thrusting out of the tongue in the midst of the conversation is held to signify politeness, as well as approval; another symbolism for which is the holding up of a thumb. A mother often places the thumb of a child in its mouth to be sucked so that it may remain quiet and contented. This seems to have originated the custom of expressing contentment and approval by holding up the thumb. The holding of the last finger signifies disapproval or hostility. In India, one of the ways by which a child signifies its disapproval or discontent to a play-mate is the holding out of the last finger saying *katti* i.e., it has cut off friendly relations. Rubbing one's forehead is another form of salutation. The scratching of one's head or ear also means a kind of salutation or approval. In ceremonial visits the two parties present scarves or pieces of cloth. This custom seems to be a remnant of the old custom of presenting dresses.

Mr. Saldanha in his paper traced the legendary origin and growth of the worship of Kedarnath or Ravalnath,—the tutelary deity of the Savantvadi State,—in the village of Matond. It is said that a temple was built by one Semarak, a shipowner, for the miraculous delivery of one of his ships being wrecked when it got entangled in rocks in the sea through the intervention of the God. The event occurred about 209 years ago and since then Ravalnath has shown his favours by working wonders for his devotees, which are related by the villages as if they were historical events and accepted in devout faith as miracles wrought which event is impossible for human agency to bring about. The author also mentioned a number of wonderful events which are supported to be results of the work of goblins, elves and devils in and near the village of Matond.

A SENSELESS HOAX.

A senseless hoax has been played on a Worthing clergyman, the Rev. F. P. Fallowes, rector of Heene. He received an anonymous communication telling him that his son in Toronto was very seriously ill and should be fetched home at once to save his life.

Overcome with grief by such alarming news, the reverend gentleman made a hurried departure and reached Toronto on Dec. 21 He had previously cabled that all care should be taken of his son until he arrived. There was profound and mutual astonishment at the meeting of father and son. The father found his son quite well, and the son learnt that his father had been induced to undertake on his behalf such a long and completely unnecessary journey.

Mr. Fallowes returned home the other day, and the matter is being strictly investigated.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

"SLAVERY IN BURMA."

CONDITIONS IN THE KACHIN HILLS

Mr. Ian Spearman writes to the "Burma Critic":—

A small paragraph headed "Slaves in Burma" appeared in a recent issue of "The Bombay Chronicle." The writer was dealing with Mr. Houghton's book "Bureaucratic Government," in which the following astounding misstatement of fact has occurred:—"The status of these slaves (slaves of Kachin chiefs) is officially recognised by our Government."

I trust I may, as an old servant of Government and one who served in the Kachin Hills of Mogok and Myitkyina, be allowed to refute Mr. Houghton's misstatement and at the same time to explain the existing state of affairs. After the taking of Upper Burma, and when the Kachin Hills were occupied, the Government found that slavery was in vogue and they, as an enlightened Government, could not countenance the same. Kachins were warned that slavery must cease and all frontier officers were to free all slaves who came to them for protection. Slaves were of two kinds: (1) Hereditary slaves and (2) those taken in raids. Kachins as a general rule were not cruel to their slaves and that hereditary slaves did not take advantage of our presence in the Hills is not surprising By the punishment of Kachins for raiding and by the freeing of all persons taken in raids we effectively put a stop to the second class of slaves. It often happened, however, that trans-frontier Kachins raided villages within the administered border and carried off whole households. In such cases frontier officers had to use their best offices and settle the cause of such raids and procure the return of the captured people. On the whole the Government have been most successful. The giving of slaves as presents by trans-frontier Duwas and Akyiewas to those in administered territory is not looked upon with favour and those accepting such slaves are at once warned that Government does not recognise such persons as slaves. Released slaves are to be met with in all the Kachins Hills; but the free Kachin never allows these freed people to forget that they were once slaves, for they are called "mayamni" (the Kachin world for slaves.) A respectable Kachia (for there are respectable Kachins) would as soon marry a "mayam" as a Burman would marry a "sandala" or grave digger A free woman who had been sold into slavery came to me when I was in charge at Molo in the Mogok Kachin Hills and sought freedom. She and her children I released and I warned her former owner that any attmpt to re-take the woman or to harm her in any way would be met with very serious consequences. Needless to say the woman and her children have never been molested. Then again when in charge at Sima in the Myitkyina District a young and a grown up girl fled across the border and both were freed by me. Mr. J. T.O. Barnard, C.I. E., has given protection to hundreds of Kachin slaves who have fled from the Hukong Valley in which there are said to be more slaves than free men, Mr. Hertz, C.S.I., when he visited the Hukong Valley in 1908, wrote a most interesting report on his tour and proposed amongst other matters that the Local Government should take over the Hukong Valley and give the various Duwas, Akyiewas and other Kachins a very large sum of money as compensation for the freeing of all slaves. The Local Government, however, did not see their way to paying this amount.

I am surprised that Mr. Houghton, who was Deputy Commissioner of Katha in 1897-98, where there are Kachin Hills, should have written as he has and caused people both in India and England to believe that such a state of affairs existed on our frontiers and should have made allegations for which there is not the slightest justification. The difficulties that Government have had and still have in administering the Kachin Hills is a vast subject, but I hope that in this short article I may have allayed any suspicion that there may be that a bureaucratic Government, to quote Mr. Houghton, has not dared to lift up its head to the chiefs and say "your slaves are free."

SECUNDERABAD BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28.

The 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament still draws crowded houses nightly and will last until Monday next, making 12 nights in all.

Points for the best regiment so far, are as follows:—The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 39; the Loyal North Lancashire, 38; the King's Light Infantry and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 27 each, the 17th Brigade, R.F.A., 21; the 7th Dragoon Guards, 13; the R. H. A. and the 7th Hussars, 9 each; and the 13th Brigade, R. F. A., 6.

A BROTHER OF LORD NELSON.

A correspondent writes to the "Burma Critic" as follows:—"I have just read in the life of Sir James Mackintosh, first Recorder of Bombay, who kept a diary after his wife returned to England, under date 11th February, 1912:—"Lord Nelson had a brother not mentioned in his life, originally in the Bombay Marine, and afterwards a Commander of a country ship, who was cut off by the Malayas. His murders were executed on the oyster rock in Bombay harbour."

The annual report of the Education Department of the Punjab for 1912-13, shows that in spite of the loss of 93 institutions and 7,585 pupils owing to the separation of Delhi, the number of schools in the province rose by 356 and the number of pupils by 21,685. The percentage of the population of school-going age actually attending schools has risen to 21.37 among boys and 4.31 among girls. The number of girl pupils increased by 10 per cent. In this branch the Sikh community still holds its pre-eminence, while progress among Mahomedans continues slow. The total expenditure or the year was 84 1/5 lakhs, an increase of 15½ lakhs on the previous year's figures. Government provided 36 per cent. of the total expenditure, local bodies and fees each 24 per cent. and private sources 16 per cent.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels at Day break.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society, Dance in the Town Hall.
St. Peter's High School, Mazagon, Annual Prize-Giving, 5-30.
Lecture on "Indian Tanning," St. Xavier's College, 6
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Lecture on "Health resorts in India," by Dr. V. D. Madgaoker.
Optical Lantern Lecture—Subject: God's Three-fold Effort for Man's Salvation, at the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 30.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting, First race starts at 3-15 p.m.
B. V. R., Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race-course.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15
Bible class for study of Prophecy, at the New Hall Sermon, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Temperance Meeting, Dr. H. H. Mann's Lecture, 9-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
League of Mercy, Annual Meeting of the Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 6.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road. 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DE SOUSA.—At Malwan Ratnagiri District on the 24th instant, the wife of Dr. Damascene J. De Sousa, of a daughter.

MAHONY.—11th Jan., at 49, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of G. E. Mahony, of a son.

MERRIMAN.—At the Eden Hospital, 11th Jan., the wife of C. A. Merriman, Port Commissioners, Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MULLINGS—LIVINGSTONE.—10th Jan., at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. B. M. Morton, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Giles Clement Tudway Mullings, P.W.D., to Dorothy Letitia Isabel Livingstone, niece of Mr. A. B. Strange, M. and S. M. Ry.

DEATH

COTELINGAM.—9th Jan., at her residence, 19, Davidson Street, Madras, Lydia, widow of the late Rev. M. Cotelingam and mother of Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, of Bellary, aged 70.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Jan. 29.

THE RIGHT TO EMIGRATE.

In a recent issue the "Statist" publishes some sound and refreshing criticism on the recent utterance of Lord Bryce as to the emigration of the coloured races, which no doubt will attract the notice of enlightened India. Replying to the toast at the recent dinner in honour of his welcome return home at the National Liberal Club, where Sir Edward Grey presided, his lordship, it will be remembered, gave it as his opinion that it was best that the coloured races of the world should stay at home instead of seeking fresh fields and pastures new elsewhere. That is an oracular dictum with which few we think will agree. At any rate the writer in the "Statist" has no hesitation in declining to subscribe to that ambassadorial dogma. He characterises it as "disappointing" and devoid of statesmanship. "India is perhaps the most miserable portion of the British Empire. The population, in spite of drought, famine and pestilence, is growing amazingly quickly. Eighty per cent of the population depends directly upon the soil and 90 per cent. is dependent upon it directly or indirectly." The fact cannot be gainsaid. Proceeding, the writer remarks that the average rate of wages varies from 2s. 6d. to £1 per month. In other words, from one penny or anna to eighteen pence or eighteen annas per day. That being the economic condition, it is, of course, patent that the population presses unduly upon the means of subsistence. The fact has been recognised for half-a-century at the least, and the panacea suggested is increased indigenous industries and manufactures and emigration. India has fully awakened herself to the importance of the former, and is doing what she can to regenerate herself in that direction. But in the matter of emigration, despite all the best efforts of Government, the Indian people have not taken to it kindly. Conservative as the Indian agriculturist is in his instincts, he is exceedingly homestaying. If the Government, after a series of laudable efforts, has failed even to effect inter-provincial immigration, we may readily conceive how much more difficult it has been to make them emigrate. The earliest emigration was to Mauritius. So far as that colony is concerned, it may be said that that was a success. It is now computed that the present generation of Indians who have settled in that colony for better or for worse form two-thirds of the population. They are well off and many of them are considerable planters and owners of plantations. Still the tide of emigration, considering the large population pressing on its means of subsistence, must be held to be exceedingly weak. The goldfields, however, of the Transvaal, attracted many, specially since 1900-01. These, however, have found that the new home of their temporary sojourn has by no means been a bed of roses. It is superfluous to recount the dismal and gruesome events of the past few years, notably since the Union Government received the privilege of self-government at the hands of his Imperial Majesty. Other emigrants have gone further afield, specially to Canada. But owing to the new disease of colour-blindness which has attacked the British colonies in Africa and America none of these emigrating communities, as communities, have fared well at all. It is not their fault. It is the despotism of the new race of bastard Imperialists whom the genius of Rhodes has disagreeably brought to the fore, notably in the Transvaal, which is the root of their present woes. It is most incongruous that, while British Colonials can live without let or hindrance in India, carry on a prosperous trade or accept service under the Crown, thus displacing units of the soil, they will not tolerate Indians in their respective Colonies, for reasons which it is superfluous to relate!

The "Statist" is right when it freely criticises the oracular pronouncement of Lord Bryce, namely, that coloured races should remain at home. That is the view of narrow-visioned Little Englanders, not the view of broad-minded statesmen whose ken is all the world. Humanity should be free to go everywhere and anywhere it likes. It is only human selfishness in certain quarters which casts aside this natural desire and sets up a rigorous code of its own, which selfishly shuts out all save its own kith and kin, no matter how extensive the accommodation. An Australian statesman did not characterise it too strongly recently when he described this spirit as that of "infamous landgrabbers." If the dictum had any force at all, the coloured races would be entitled to put the counter dictum that white races have no business in the land of the coloured races. There must be some sort of morality in these matters, and there is no morality in the claim of white people that they may go where they will, but the coloured races must stay at home. There is nothing to prevent those who govern independently the coloured races, such as China, Japan, Siam, Asiatic Turkey, and so forth, from absolutely interdicting whites from living in those countries temporarily or settling down. The white races in reality are taking advantage of the present weakness of the coloured races, ignoring the possible contingency of their being overwhelmed by such races some day. Lord Bryce, it is to be feared has taken an exceedingly hasty, narrow, and immature view of the coloured races and built thereon a dogma which no sober statesman, realising the world's past history and its near future, can endorse or subscribe to. Free England must denounce it as "The Statist," we are glad to see, has done so refreshingly in its columns. A historian of world-wide renown as Lord Bryce is, we deeply regret his pronouncement which is bound to be the source of the greatest mischief in the future to England and her colonies and India. Emigration as far as India is concerned is of the scantiest. Statistics for the last 25 years show that the average number is about 16,000. Of recent years it is not even one-half for obvious reasons. So that Indian emigration must hitherto be held to be absolutely negligible. The Indian is a homestaying person and must, generally speaking, conform to the dogma of Lord Bryce. But he must retain his right to emigrate and Lord Bryce's dogma cannot possibly be accepted as a definite broad principle on which it would be safe for the statesmen of the world to rely. All the coloured races are not in subjection, and we do not know how long those in subjection will remain so. To endeavour to maintain such a principle would inevitably lead to ultimate disaster, and is, besides, an entire negation of those Liberal and Christian principles which are supposed to guide at any rate, the policy of Great Britain. Lord Bryce has fallen into the dangerous error of assuming that there can be one law for the coloured races, a term in which he jumbles up races as far apart from one another as the Englishman is from the Japanese, and another for the white races, and that the latter can fix indefinitely the restrictions which it may please them to impose on the former. For the present these who have the power to exclude, and are not particularly concerned with the moral aspect of the question, will continue to exclude. We cannot help that. But it seems to us that the duty that lays upon men like Lord Bryce, whose eminence as a historian gives him an international audience, is rather to combat the policy of blind exclusion, which threatens danger as much to the white as to the coloured races, rather than to encourage its acceptance as a settled and an inevitable fact.

FRONTIER RAIDERS.

The explanation given in a telegram yesterday that the raiders of Jehangira Road station "got their idea" from a film depicting a raid on a train in America would be amusing, were it not puerile. But even if an inoffensive cinema show contributed to an artistic execution of a nefarious purpose, the cinema could hardly be held to have been responsible for the turbulent tendencies of outlaws and the apparent powerlessness of the authorities. The Frontier Province, unhappily, has so long been the scene of depredations that they excite little curiosity and are rather apt to be taken as a matter of course. Theoretically, of course, such happenings should be impracticable. The Province is protected by a sort of triple wall of steel. On the outer edge are the militia. Then come the new constabulary. Behind these is the armed civil police; and, in reserve, are the regular troops. Yet, in spite of these formidable forces, outlawry and brigandage are of frequent occurrence. Why and how? It is difficult to say. At any rate a searching enquiry is imperatively demanded. Only the other day the Government of India published a *communique* assuring the travelling public that a police guard now accompanied every Peshawar train, and that a military force is in occupation of every railway station. But these efforts, though commendable, can only be mere belated measures of precaution. Something more is needed, and that without delay. For the situation, as depicted by Frontier correspondents, is too serious to be lightly regarded, and recent outrages on the railway and elsewhere are, it is to be feared, symptoms of a condition of affairs that should no longer be permitted to continue. Only a year or so ago Khairabad, one of the stations recently raided, was attacked by an armed gang, and many people will still recollect the circumstances of the daring raid on Peshawar cantonment station, distant only a few hundred yards from the lines of both troops and armed police. These railway raids naturally attract more attention, but almost more important as evidence of chronic disorder are the constant raids, kidnappings and outrages that are seldom noticed by the outside public. These things occur, it should be noted, not in the wild transfrontier area but in "settled districts" with all the paraphernalia of up-to-date administrative machinery. "The Civil and Military Gazette" is of opinion that the Afghan province of Khost affords a safe hiding-place for gangs of raiders into British territory and urges strong representations to the Amir. Of course, it would be absurd to make a raid into the Frontier Province on the part of Afghan outlaws into a *casus belli*, but, sinister though the possibilities of a rupture with the borderland might be, it seems necessary that effective measures should at once be taken to give peace and security to the inhabitants of the Frontier Province.

DAY BY DAY.

Greeks in Albania.

Reuter's telegram to-day with regard to the "probable" intention of the Triple Alliance to recommend the fixing of another date for the Greek evacuation of Albania brings the situation "no forrader." At any rate it seems "probable" that the Greeks themselves will be apt to look upon the "recommendation" in a somewhat lighthearted manner. In the meantime the Greeks in Epirus have been very busy in improving the condition of roads, bridges, and other means of communication in that district. We are told thousands of men under expert engineers and contractors have been, and still are, hard at work since the occupation of the country by the Greek army, repairing or reconstructing old or planning and constructing new bridges, roads, etc. The important Tanina-Preveza road, which was in a very bad condition, with many banks and bridges in ruins, has already been nearly reconstructed. The roads, also, between Santa Quaranti-Argyrocastro-Konitza-Messogeffira (districts which the Great Powers propose to hand over to the new Albania) have been extensively repaired and improved, while the large bridges of Konitza, Messogeffira, Luro, Pappastathi, and Pappingo, which were entirely destroyed, have been reconstructed. A set of new roads with a large number of bridges, most of them of iron, has already been planned, and will shortly be offered to contractors for construction. By the addition of these new roads the whole of Epirus will be in direct and easy communication not only with Old Greece but with the rest of Europe.

Retired Officials and Directorships.

Commenting on the reports that the retirement of Sir Edward Ward from the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the War Office is to be followed by his acceptance of directorships in several great commercial undertakings, "The New Statesman" says:

We hope that this expectation may be falsified; but if it is not, Parliament ought to turn its attention to what is becoming a serious scandal.

The journal continued:—

It is not so very long since the head of the Board of Trade's London Traffic Branch, which had to guide the public mind in the conflict between the municipal tram and the trust-owned motor-omnibus, left to become a director of the great motor-omnibus company. The case of the Admiralty, where naval constructors oscillate between the public service and that of the Armaments Ring, is of the same type; and so is that of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, whose high officials have always before them the possibility of future railway directorships.

The wish to see this scandal abolished is one with which we can sympathise in this country, where, for instance, the Railway Board is a mere stepping stone to the Board of Directors of one of the great Indian railway companies. And the comment of "The New Statesman" that "the pensions awarded to eminent ex-members of the Civil Service are such as render it quite unnecessary for them to place themselves in these compromising positions; and if they persist in doing so, their pensions ought to be forfeited" applies with equal force.

Trophies for Exhibits.

At the First International Cotton, Fibres and other Tropical Agricultural Products and Allied Industries Exhibition to be held in London from the 24th January to the 9th July, several trophies will be presented for exhibits of cotton grown in the Empire. Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan offers the President's Trophy for the best sample of any new or improved British-grown cotton of any description which has been established by the grower within the last ten years on a large scale, and has furnished at least three successive crops. Two samples, each of about 14 lbs. are to be submitted, one to be ginned, and the other unginned. The British Cotton-growing Association will present a silver trophy for the best general exhibit of various varieties of cotton shown by any Government Department of Agriculture of any British Colony or Protectorate or of Egypt or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, such exhibit to have been grown during 1913 or 1914 on any farm or farms under Government supervision; and three silver cups, one each for the West Indies, Nyasaland and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the best type of cotton grown on any farm or plantation during last and this year. The competitions are open only to countries exhibiting in the general section of the exhibition. Further particulars may be obtained from the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, who have just issued a Resolution on the subject.

What May Happen to Lord Curzon.

Professor Gilbert Murray, writing in the "Manchester Guardian" on the Home Secretary's refusal to release a man convicted of blasphemy, draws a picture of what may hapen to Lord Curzon. He says:—I know no more respectable and prudent corporation than the University of Oxford; yet here it is publishing broadcast the sneers of Gibbon against Christianity—sneers very witty, very damaging, and sometimes very offensive, and the militant atheism of Shelly. If ever the Chancellor of the University should say something to hurt Mr. McKenna's feelings—an act, I regret to say, of which Lord Curzon is quite capable—he had better look out. He will be immediately convicted of publishing blasphemous books and when people in Oxford all petition, as we certainly shall, for his release from prison, we shall be told that he is a bad public influence and much better where he is.

The Condition of Bhuleswar Road.

A correspondent draws attention to the serious inconvenience felt by pedestrians on the Bhuleswar Road, which is so narrow that there is hardly any room for vehicular traffic. In spite of this, however, victorias are constantly to be seen plying for hire on the road, hawkers make it their happy hunting-ground, and panwallas, vegetable and fruit sellers line both sides of the road. In addition to this, our correspondent states that a mass of materials for a temple under construction near by has been apparently permitted to lie on the road, contrary to municipal regulations. Our correspondent hopes that steps will be taken by the authorities to remedy a state of affairs which is daily growing more unsatisfactory.

Tramway Service Dislocated.

Yesterday morning a large section of the Bombay tramway service was dislocated by the breakdown of one of the cars just at the time when business people were coming in from the suburbs. The route affected was the main line to Parel, and consequently the delay was more seriously felt by the many intending passengers who travel at this time of the day than if it had occurred upon one of the branch sections of the system. The incident arose by Tramcar No. 21, bound from Victoria Gardens to Museum West, breaking down on Byculla Bridge. An inspection of the car showed that the motors were at fault, and, after some unavoidable delay, in which the many cars following to the Fort were held up, the next car pushed the broken-down tram slowly as far as the Bori Bunder siding, where it was shunted, so that the belated traffic might pass through to the Fort as expeditiously as possible. In the meantime, Fort passengers who wished to travel in the direction of Parel were surprised to find that only Girgaum and Grant Road cars were coming from the direction of the Museum. The Tramway authorities saw that the traffic was becoming disorganised, and, stopping a car at Bori Bunder, sent it back towards the Victoria Gardens. In the meantime the motor of the car on the siding was adjusted, and this car also was redespatched towards Parel without completing its journey into the Fort. After a delay of about three-quarters of an hour, the Parel service began to run normally once more at about 11 a.m.

The Karachi Squabble.

The squabble between the Karachi Port Trust and the Karachi Municipality over the question of precedence in receiving His Excellency the Governor is unedifying. The circumstances of the case were detailed in a telegram the other day. It appears that the Municipality keenly resents what it considers an encroachment upon its prerogatives. According to the official programme the Port Trust will receive Lord Willingdon at the port, and the Municipality will receive His Excellency in the town. This would, of course, be a proper allocation of the functions of the respective bodies were it not,—at least in a technical sense,—that the claim of the Municipality to the first place at Keamari is unimpugnable, for the moment Lord Willingdon sets foot upon the landing-stage he may be deemed to have entered the town. The Port Trust, on the other hand, maintain that the place of Lord Willingdon's arrival is the creation not of the Municipality but of the Port Trust, and is maintained and administered by the Trust, who object to be thust aside from their own wharves! The Port Trust appear to be the favourite among the good people of Karachi, but the quarrel, as we have said, is unedifying, and a truce should be called at least till Lord Willingdon's visit is over.

"Indian Industries and Power."

"Indian Industries and Power" is to be congratulated on its excellent number for January, which has just been issued. There are several articles of special interest to Bombay readers, among which may be mentioned one on the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Works, another on building methods in Bombay, and one describing Mr. Hyland's motor works in Hughes Road, all these articles being illustrated. The motor section is full of useful information and contains a description of the "Russa" car, which is the first car manufactured in India.

City Mortality Returns.

Three deaths and three attacks of plague, five attacks of small-pox and one death and attack of cholera were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday. The three plague attacks were reported one each from Dongri, Kumbharwada and Worli. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 101, as compared with 110 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 101 of 1912. Altogether 2,013 rats were caught on Tuesday by the municipal rat-catchers of which 52 were discovered to be plague-stricken. Of these the largest number (22) came from Mandvi.

DELHI NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff G.C.B. will succeed His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh G.C.B., A.D.C., as Chairman of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association when the latter vacates the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in March next.

The spring tour of His Excellency the Viceroy has not yet been arranged, he may shoot at Gwalior for a few days before returning to Simla.

Mr. Milligan of the Imperial Agricultural Department is proceeding home on leave in the ensuing summer.

SHARP EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Delhi this evening, lasting for several seconds, it was felt all over the station, but no damage has yet been reported.

An interesting statement was made by Mr. Arno Schmidt at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Coimbatore last month. It was to the effect that the increased cotton crop in India would mean an additional income to India, in the year, of £16 millions. This estimate as being that of an expert was accepted, but, says the "Pioneer," it would be satisfactory to know how the exact figures were reached. "We find from the published Memorandum of the cotton crop for 1913-14 that the crop of 1912-13 brought in 1,200,000 more bales than that of the previous year: a bale of 400 lbs. may roughly be taken to be worth £10, so that the additional income caused by the increase of cotton between 1911-12 and 1912-13 might be put at £12,000,000. This is the nearest we can get to Mr. Arno Schmidt's figures."

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS.

NATAL AND THE MARRIAGE DIFFICULTY.

£3 TAX LITTLE ENFORCED.

SHOULD INDIANS GIVE EVIDENCE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 27.

The Indian Grievances' Commission resumed its sittings to-day. In the absence of Indian evidence, the proceedings promise to be of little interest.

Mr. Polkinghorne, the Protector of Indian Immigrants, detailed the system of recruiting indentured Indians in India. He said that the marriages of Indian Immigrants were made valid in Natal by registration without regard to whether they were possibly polygamous. Whereas before the strike 90 per cent. reindentured on termination of their indentures, since the strike indentured Indians had refused to reindenture, or pay the £3 tax, or return to India.

The payment of the £3 licence had been little enforced. The latest figures showed that £9,000 had been paid out of £48,000 due.

The Natal Indian Congress will meet tomorrow to discuss the advisability of giving evidence before the Commission.

EMIGRANTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

DOMINION'S COMMISSIONS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The second interim Report of the Dominions' Commission deals with Australasia.

It says that the system under which emigrants are recruited in the United Kingdom is antiquated and defective.

More emigrants, says the Report are needed to fill the tropical and subtropical parts of Australia. Malta seems to be a suitable recruiting ground. It is urgently necessary to deepen the Australian ports.

Regarding the mail service, the Commission considers it unjustifiable to bind a State-subsided service via Suez for more than a brief period as new routes to Australia are being opened up.

The approaching termination of the contract with the P. and O. renders the time peculiarly opportune for the re-examination of the whole problem on broad Imperial lines.

ALBANIA AND AEGEAN ISLANDS.

POWERS' APPROVAL OF BRITISH PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that the Powers are likely to acquiesce speedily with Sir Edward Grey's proposed drafts informing the Athens and Constantinople Governments of the decisions of the Powers.

It is probable that the Triple Alliance will recommend the fixing of the date for the Greek evacuation of Albania.

The British proposals are that Greece be allowed to retain the Aegean Islands she occupies subject to guarantees regarding fortifications and contraband, except Imbros and Tenedos, which shall be returned to Turkey.

Secondly, an extension of the time limit for Greek evacuation of Albania shall be granted, as the Delimitation Commission has failed to complete the work by the date fixed.

Thirdly, when Italy returns to Turkey the islands she occupies, guarantees shall be asked for their autonomy.

STOCK MARKET'S REVIVAL.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the revival on the Stock Exchange. The value of 387 representative securities has risen by forty-eight millions in a month.

The New West Australian 4 per cent. loan of two millions, issued at 93¼ and recent issues have risen, while substantial premiums are being offered on Canadian Government 4½, New Zealand 3½, New South Wales, 2 7/8 and Port of London 5½ loans.

ST. PETERSBURG'S PLIGHT.

SUDDEN RISE OF RIVER CAUSES ALARM.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FLOOD AND GALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.

There was the greatest alarm last night owing to an extraordinary rise of the Neva under pressure from a violent gale which overthrew men, blew out lamps, tore off roofs and even started church bells ringing.

Guns were fired all night and green lights were displayed by the Admiralty indicating extreme danger.

Happily the river stopped a few inches below level. Otherwise the whole city would have been flooded.

ANTARCTIC HERO.

COMMANDER EVANS AWARDED LEGION OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Commander Evans is in Paris where he is being much feted.

He was entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Municipality and presented with a gold medal.

In the evening he lectured before the Geographical Society where President Poincare bestowed on him the insignia of an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

TANGIER OUTRAGE.

SUICIDE OF M. VALDROME'S MURDERER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TANGIER, Jan. 28.

The murderer of M. Valdrome, was yesterday found dead in his cell, hanged by his braces.

M. Valdrome, the French Agent at Tangier, was murdered by his chef, a Frenchman, who having been drunk and refusing to work, had been dismissed.

BOMBS IN NEW YORK TENEMENT

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST PROPERTY OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

During the trial of a "gangster" for placing a bomb in a tenement, a member of the gang confessed that he had placed eighty bombs in houses in the City in consideration of moneys paid by property owners who hoped to benefit by the insurance.

He also confessed that he had participated in two murders by a gang for booty.

PORTUGUESE CABINET CRISIS.

SPLIT BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Jan. 27.

A Ministerial crisis has arisen which resolves itself into a conflict between the President and the Premier. The two houses of Congress yesterday adopted a resolution supporting the latter, and disapproving the programme of the President who recommended a non-party ministry and general amnesty.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

BOYS NOT TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Besant's application was made with a view to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor thought that the case was one which ought to be expedited and could be heard in March.

He gave orders that the boys who were present should not be removed from the jurisdiction of the English courts.

MADRAS PROCEEDINGS TO BE STOPPED.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The contempt proceedings against Mrs Beasant in the High Court here will be stopped in view of the Privy Council's decision.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway scrip was quoted at 1 3/8 permium. It is stated that applicants were allotted 22 per cent.

COMPULSORY ARMY TRAINING.

SIGNIFICANT PRONOUNCEMENT BY SIR E. WOOD.

TERRITORIAL CONSCRIPTION DEFICIENT.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FULL ESTABLISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the City of London Territorial Association, Sir Evelyn Wood announced his resignation of the Chairmanship which he had held from the beginning.

He said that the most strenuous efforts of his colleagues to obtain a full establishment had failed. They were 2,700 below their quota of 11,000, and some hundreds short of the numbers two years ago.

He was more than ever convinced that military defence could only be secured by universal, compulsory military training.

CABINET COUNCILS.

PROLONGED MEETING TO BE RESUMED THIS WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A prolonged Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and another will be held this week.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

CABINET DISCUSS INCREASE OF TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A prolonged Cabinet meeting took place yesterday. It is believed that the Ministers discussed the increase in taxation necessitated by the Navy Estimates.

PANAMA CANAL QUESTIONS.

PREFERENTIAL POLICY OPPOSED BY PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

It is stated that President Wilson, conferring with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday, strongly advocated cancelling the preferential treatment of American coasting vessels regarding the Panama Canal, and urgently recommended the adoption of general arbitration treaties with Britain and Japan.

PANAMA'S FIRST GOVERNOR.

COLONEL GOETHALS APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

President Wilson has appointed Colonel Goethals to be the first Civil Governor of the Panama Canal zone. This discounts the talk about Colonel Goethals' reported appointment as Chief Commissioner of Police in New York.

Reuter wired on Jan. 24 that the Mayor of New York has completed arrangements to enable Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, to become the Chief Commissioner of Police in New York.

YACHT AGROUND OFF COLUMBIA.

MILLIONAIRE'S PARTY RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht Warrion struck the rocks at Cape Agautra on the coast of Columbia.

A steamer rescued Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lord Falconer, who are proceeding to New York.

The Crew remained on board the yacht which is hard aground but fairly safe.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S MAIL FLEET.

SIX NOTABLE ADDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The P. & O. announces that the steamers Borneo, Sunda, Palawan and Sumatra have lately been sold, two for delivery in Japan, and others to buyers in Bombay.

They are being replaced by six ships of the Chiva type, of double their tonnage and of greater speed.

Seventy thousand tons of shipping is now being constructed for the P. and O. including the Kaiser-i-Hind, of 14,000 tons.

"HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS."

LABOUR MEMBERS STRONGLY CRITICISED.

SECRET BARGAINS WITH LIBERALS ALLEGED.

LIMIT OF HUMAN POSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There were animated proceedings at the Labour Conference at Glasgow during the consideration of the work of Labour M. P.'s.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald affirmed that they had done all that was humanly possible.

The delegates, however, indulged in caustic criticisms and charged the Labour members with doing "the grand" and aping dukes instead of "doing the orange-box work outside." They accused them of making secret bargains with the Liberals.

This Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson, vehemently denied.

Eventually the Report was adopted.

BUILDERS' DISPUTE ACUTE.

AN EXTRA PENNY FOR COALMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The leaders of the coalmen have decided to recommend that the strikers shall resume work to-morrow, in cases where employers will concede an extra penny. It is announced that ten firms have agreed thereto.

The men have resolved to pay a levy towards any continuing the strike. It is believed that the strike has virtually ended.

There is a serious outlook however in the building dispute. The Building Industries' Federation is discussing the advisability of a sympathic strike.

THE COAL STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Employees of the coal trade have generally resumed work, the majority on the old terms, without the sanction of the Trades Union.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES

PROBABLE STRIKE FOR MORE PAY AND HOME LEAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A ballot is being taken among the Marine Engineers of the United Kingdom on the question of a strike for an increase in pay and remuneration for overtime, and also extension of Home leave.

CINEMA OPERATOR'S MISHAP.

MAULED BY A LION IN E. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Jan. 27.

Fritz Schindler, a Cinematograph operator, while atempting to photograph a lion, was mauled and has died of his injuries.

POLICE OFFICER'S QUESTIONABLE STRATAGEM.

IN PLEADER'S GUISE TO COLLECT EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

In a murder case at Larkana in which the accused man had so successfully covered up the traces of his unseen crime that there was no evidence against him, an Indian Police officer obtained evidence by a stratagem.

He went to the accused man in the guise of a pleader, offered to take up the case for a fee of Rs. 100 and so obtained from the accused a sufficient clue to enable him to get the man convicted and sentenced to death.

The District Judge of Larkana in awarding capital punishment commended the Police for the ingenuity with which they conducted the investigation.

The "Sind Gazette," however, in an article on the subject condemns the imposture practised as irregular and improper and anticipates a strong protest from the legal profession.

CHINA'S RAIL EXPANSION

FRENCH FIRM SI CONTRACT

BRITISH INTEREST TO BE ANNUL

(REUTER'S TELEG

PEK

A preliminary agreement with the French Banque In struct a railway from Yun ing.

The Corporation opened October for a railway fro Chengtu, but the matter dropp lack of support.

The French take the view that interests under the 1896 agreement annulled owing to the relinquishment French participation in the Pukow-Sinyan chow railway.

ANGLO-JAP MISSION.

TO DEVELOP CIVILISATION IN FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Japanese Ambassador was the guest at a banquet last night of the Spectacle Makers' Company. Sir Marcus Samuel presided.

The Ambassador, replying to the toast of the guests, dwelt on the many interests common to both Japan and Great Britain apart from the Alliance.

He saw no reason why in future England and Japan, should not go hand in hand in developing civilization and progress in the Far East.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL AMENITIES.

TWO COUNCILLORS' TACTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

A curious impasse has arisen in the municipal affairs of Hyderabad (Sind).

The Municipality decided to recommend to the Governor to remove and to debar two Councillors who at a municipal meeting defied the authority of the chair, and brought the proceedings to a standstill.

But before a resolution to that effect could be formally passed the two councillors realising the possible effect of such a resolution, forestalled it by handing in their resignations. They now quote a Government resolution which says that a resignation of a municipal councillor takes effect from the moment that it is tendered and that a councillor after he has resigned cannot be removed from office because he no longer holds office. It is further argued on their behalf that in this way the resolution of the Municipality and any order which the Government might have wished to pass thereon, are successfully circumvented and that the councillors whose late seats are permanently "Safe" for them can now seek re-election and repeat their misbehaviour (to be followed if necessary by a tactical resignation) as often as they please.

The point is engaging the attention of the Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT PROBATIONERS.

RESULT OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following "Press Communique" has been issued:—In the competitive examination held in December, 1913, for admission to the Indian Finance Department the following candidates who obtained the first five places in order of merit, have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Department:—Mr. Subodh Chandra Mukerjee, Presidency College, Calcutta; Mr. E. R. Sesha Iyer, Presidency College, Madras; Mr. Siddheshwari Prased Varma, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Mr. C. V. Srinivasa Rao, Presidency College, Madras; and Mr. Popatlal Govindlal Shah, Wilson Colege. Bombay.

TEA GARDEN DACOITY.

MR. HIGGINS'S ASSAILANT SHOT DEAD BY HIS SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 28.

Further particulars of the attack upon Mr. Higgins, show that the culprits were some thirteen villagers, with whom there had been a friction. The men broke into Mr. Higgins's house at night and beat and wounded him as he lay in bed. His son hearing the noise came in and shot one of them dead when the others decamped.

[redacted]

a st... where th... night, wh... nowhere o... a month. T... martial law and...

Measures will be ... return of the deported ...

THE BEGINNING, NOT ... JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Creswell, on leaving for the Ca... cheered by crowds who sang the "... Flag."

Mr. Creswell in a speech said the upheaval was not the end but the beginning of a Labour party who were determined to face a long fight.

APPLICATION BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

An application was made yesterday before the Supreme Court, for an order to restrain the Government from deporting certain individuals connected with the recent industrial unrest.

The Judge refused to act on his own responsibility and referred the applicants to the next sitting of the full Court.

EUROPEANS AND PUBLIC LIFE

CALCUTTA TRADES PRESIDENT ON THE EVILS OF "DETACHMENT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In the course of his address at the annual meting of the Calcutta Trades' Association last night, Mr. W. H. Phelps, the outgoing Master, touched upon a number of subjects of importance to local traders.

Turning to the larger question of the part taken by Europeans in the public life of India, he said:—"The time is coming, if indeed it has not already come, when there will be no excuse for the selfish air of detachment which has too long characterised us as Englishmen in India. The amenities of life in the East are so greatly improved that there is no longer any occasion to regard Calcutta as a mere place of temporary residence, and unless this attitude is modified it will revenge itself upon those who are not able to realise when they are well off."

Mr. W. J. Bradshaw was then elected Master for the coming year.

BHAWALPUR SEDITION CASES DROPPED.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Jan. 28.

The Bhawalpur affair has ended satisfactorily. The Hindus have withdrawn their allegations on an assurance that their grievances will be removed, while the Council of Regency has dropped the sedition cases.

The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the State was largely responsible for easing the situation.

"NATS" AND PLAGUE.

The "Burma Critic" writes:—A Pyinmana correspondent gives us particulars of the ceremonies there performed to drive away the *nats* which bring the plague, as the Burmese people eblieve. "On the evening of Wednesday, 31st December," he writes, "a crowd headed by fifteen *pongyis* wandered about Pyinmana, where the plague is now absolutely raging, for the purpose of driving the *nats* away. One of the *myooks* of Pyinmana read the following proclamation in Burmese alleged to have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Yamethin:—"The *nats* or evil spirits, who cause the plague and dwell in the sub-division of Pyinmana, are herely ordered by the Deputy Commissioner of Yamethin not to settle in my (his?) dominious. Therefore every evil spirit must run away from my district outright." After this declaration was read the crowd shouted, a gun was fired, and there was loud clatter of tin pots and sticks and the beating of boards. In front of the houses fires were lighted. By the side of each fire sat youngsters who whacked awful sounds out old kerosine tins with pieces of bamboo. I asked one of the Burmese, whom I supposed to be educated, why they did so. He replied quite seriously that the evil spirits are much afraid of fire and of the noise. What an idea!"

...HS FOR MAHO... N EDUCATION.

...DAN GENTLEMAN'S ... TO BOMBAY.

...D A MAHOMEDAN ... COLLEGE.

... Press Communique has

...Ir. Mahomad Yusuf Ismail ...y the Governor, dated the ...14:—

...lace at Your Excellency's ...of money for the promoti...n ...ed...cation of Mahomedan ...mount which I am prepar... ...to this object is eight lakhs

...g most anxious that this sum ...uld be utilized to the greatest possible ...vantage of my community, and believ... ...g that, with all the expert advice at the disposal of Government, this can best be secured by leaving this sum in Your Excellency's hands untrammelled by any conditions, I wish only to express two preferences, which, I am confident, Your Excellency's Government will take into careful consideration. These preferences are:—

(i) that the institution—preferably a college—may be located either in Bombay or in Poona; and

(ii) that if a college be decided upon, it shall be affiliated to the University of Bombay.

I trust that Your Excellency may be moved to accept this donation, in the full assurance that, in proffering this sum to Your Excellency's Government, I am actuated solely by the desire of securing a boon to my co-religionists and of ensuring that the moneys will be expended to their best and highest advantage."

Resolution.—The cordial acknowledgments of the Governor in Council should be conveyed to Mr. Mahomad Yusuf Ismail for his most generous and disinterested offer of rupees eight lakhs, on behalf of his community, which will admit of early steps being taken for the provision of adequate facilities for the higher education of Mahomedan youths.

The question of the best means of utilising the donation will be taken up for consideration at once.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

A FLEET PAYMASTER ARRESTED AT MADRAS.

QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

On information received from the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, Inspector F. Hartnett, accompanied by Inspector Gnanaprakasam Pillay yesterday evening arrested at the Hotel D'Angelis, George Harold Coles, Fleet Paymaster, H.M.S. Hampshire for having left his ship without leave. Coles sailed by the Palitana. He arrived in Madras on Monday and took rooms in the Hotel D'Angelis under the name of H. Stewart. When arrested he maintained he was Mr. Stewart, a gentleman travelling with the object of sight-seeing and not the gentleman wanted by the police. The police have wired to the authorities at Colombo and to the Naval authorities at Bombay informing them of the arrest and requesting them to send down some one to identify him.

Fleet-Paymaster G. H. Coles, R.N., has been Fleet-Paymaster of H. M. S. Hampshire, First Class Cruiser (County class), since November 1911. The Hampshire is on the China Station.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

DOCK ARRANGEMENTS INADEQUATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

At to-day's sitting of the Calcutta Port Facilities Committee memoranda were submitted from the Jute Association and jute dealers in which were statements that the dock facilities were inadequate. The steamers were delayed in entering and in leaving the dock. Difficulties were also experienced by those who had consignments by rail from the jute areas.

RECIPIENT OF NOBEL PRIZE.

INSIGNIA TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. TAGORE BY LORD CARMICHAEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The insignia of the Nobel Prize conferred upon Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore by the Swedish Government, has arrived in India and will be handed to the distinguished recipient by Lord Carmichael at the Musical "At Home" at Government House, Calcutta, to-morrow night.

SIMLA HOTEL FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

A fire broke out in the Central Hotel, Simla, last night which was soon got under control by the timely help of the central fire brigade. The damage was not heavy.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PRINTING CONTRACT TENDERS.

A COMPETITOR'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the chief interest was centered round the dicussion of the printing contract for Division No. 3, which the Committee had recommended should be given to the "Times of India", and which the Industrial Press, who had made the lowest tender—which tender was recommended by the Commissioner for acceptance—had written objecting to. It was explained that the recommendation of the Committee was purely on merits and was in no way influenced by the subsequent action of the "Times" Press in lowering their tender. The Commissioner explained that the discussion at the meeting of the Standing Committee had convinced him of the advantage of placing the contract with the "Times of India" Press.

The Commissioner's recommendation for new quarters for the Fort fire brigade station was forwarded without much discussion to the Corporation for action.

FORT FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

The Commissioner in a letter said:

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 2383 of the 11th July 1910 regarding the provision of a new up-to-date fire station for the Fort, I have the honour to state that no proposal could be submitted for inclusion in the Budget Estimates for 1911-12 as the question of the site was not settled. Nagotiations were begun to secure a portion of the old Native Infantry Lines site at Bori-Bunder but this site has other claims on it and is not entirely suitable. I now forward herewith a plan showing in red colour a piece of land in Mint Road now vesting in the Bombay Improvement Trust under schedule C of the Trust Act. It measures about 2,66 square yards. In the opinion of the Executive Engineer the market value of this land cannot be put down at less than Rs. 75 per square yard, the schedule value being Rs. 30 per square yard. Under the Improvement Trust Act as amended Government have now to pay to the Trust on resuming schedule land the full market value and not merely the schedule value of the land. There is however reason to believe that in view of the use to which it is proposed to put the land, the Chairman and Board of the Improvement Trust would be disposed to consider a rate of Rs. 50 per square yard. At this rate the cost of acquiring the land will amount to Rs. 1,08,300. The cost of constructing a new Fire Brigade Station on the site has been roughly estimated at Rs. 1,32,921. The site is quite suitable for an up-to-date Fire Station. It is also nearer the New Docks and other water-side risks than the present station and is no further removed from the area for which the present station is responsible. The latter is totally inadequate for our requirements. The engine house is too small to accommodate modern appliances. The escape has to be located 40 yards from the door. The turn out is hampered by traffic and there is no room for drills. This is evidenced by the fact that the average time taken during the past 12 months to get away at Fire drills has been 2½ minutes at this station against one minute at the other stations in the City. The provision of a new site is thus imperative. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the acquisition of the land in question at the proposed rate of Rs. 50 per sq. yard. If the proposal be sanctioned funds will be made available, the source being indicated when the actual necessity for payment arises. The site of the present station is valuable but until the new station is ready for occupation and the scheme for the improvement of Fort North or the construction of the proposed road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier is finally matured, it is not possible to state what portion of the expenditure can be recouped by the disposal of the existing station.

The Standing Committee forwarded the letter for the Corporation's approval.

PROPOSED PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla in a letter invited attention to the desirability of erecting public baths near the seaside opposite the Charni Road over-bridge and opposite the Church Gate Station, so as to give facilities to Hindu women to bathe in the sea on Hindu holidays, and expressed a hope that the Corporation would see their way to invite the attention of the Port Trust or other authorities concerned to this requirement.

The Commissioner in a letter said:—

To provide accommodation on a sufficiently large scale and with due regard to religious prejudices would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money. The Executive Health Officer does not consider that on sanitary grounds the call for such accommodation is sufficiently urgent. I concur in this opinion. There are many other directions in which the money could be more usefully expended. As the Corporation are aware the whole question of the proper method of treating the sea front of Back Bay is now under discussion and it would be premature to suggest the provision of any accommodation such as that proposed in Mr. Gotla's letter until the broad features of a comprehensive scheme have been drawn up and approved.

It was resolved to forward the proposal to the Corporation, recommending the acceptance of the Commissioner's report.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING WORK.

The Committee resumed consideration of the letter from the Proprietor, Industrial Press, stating that he had noticed with surprise that although his tender for the printing work for Division III was the lowest and was recommended by the Commissioner for sanction, the Standing Committee should have, on the strength of a letter addressed by another tenderer on the very day of the Committee's meeting and without the knowledge of other tenderers, thought fit to recommend to the Corporation the tender of the "Times of India" Press which was higher than his tender by Rs. 725 for the 5 years' contract, subject to the rates of that Press being reduced to those of his tender. He requested that the matter might be reconsidered.

The Managing Director of Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Ld., in a letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee said:

In the petition read before the last meeting of the Standing Committee from the Proprietor of the Industrial Press, it was stated that the "Times of India" did not tender for Division I as this Division involves a good deal of expense and trouble. We would point out that there is nothing difficult, nor expensive about the work of this Division, and the only reason for our not having tendered was that the time allowed did not permit of our completing the whole tender. If at any time we are asked to tender for Division I we shall be very pleased to do so.

The Proprietor of the Industrial Press, in continuation of his previous letter, said:

If the Committee and the Corporation are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner and grant to me the printing contract under Division I, III and VII for the next 5 years, I am quite prepared to execute them at my tender rates. If, however, it be decided to take away the work under Division III from me and give it to another Press, I beg to state in modification of my previous letter, that I shall be prepared to undertake the work of the other two Divisions, viz., Nos. I and VII on the Municipality splitting the difference (Rs. 8,153) between my tendered rate and that of the next lower tenderer under Division No. I by allowing me an increase of half that sum, viz., Rs. 4,076 which will still leave a saving of the latter amount to the Municipality.

NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

The Commissioner in his letter made the following observations:

It is most important that, where tenders are called for, no subsequent offer on the part of any of the tenderers should be allowed to affect the question of which tender should be accepted.

In the present case the action of the Standing Committee in recommending the grant of the contract for Division III to the "Times of India" Press was influenced only by the belief—a belief for which there are certainly good grounds—that the "Times of India" Press would be able to do the work concerned better and more expeditiously than any other Press. Whether there had been an offer or not, from the "Times of India" Press to reduce the amount of its tender, the Standing Committee was disposed to recommend the grant of Division III to that Press. This being the case I did not press my recommendation that the tender of the Industrial Press should be accepted. Had I been of opinion that the offer of reduction from the "Times of India" had any part in influencing the Standing Committee to accept the tender of that Press, I should have advised the Standing Committee that it would in the circumstances be improper to take into consideration any other communication than the tender itself. But such was not the case and I do not think that the Proprietor of the Industrial Press has any valid ground for complaint. I am further of opinion that he having tendered for Divisions I and VII with the knowledge that he might be given those Divisions and no others, should not be allowed to withdraw from his contract save under the prescribed penalty of the forfeiture of his deposit. Should he elect to do so on these terms, fresh tenders should be called for.

SECRETARY'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Secretary in his letter said:

I understand that my remarks on the letter of the Industrial Press, regarding printing contracts, are invited only in reference to the question as to the efficiency of the work done by the press in the past. I may state at the outset that the printing work for the Corporation is of a very arduous character. Having regard to the statutory provisions and standing orders concerning the time for the issue of notices of meetings and distribution of Agenda Papers and Minutes of proceedings, both my office and the press have to arrange with clock-like regularity for the compilation and setting up of manuscripts for the submission and examination of proofs and for the supply and distribution of copies. When the "Times" Press had the contract it maintained a special department for Municipal printing and the work was carried on smoothly and efficiently. The work of the Industrial Press has not been so good. However, when it was entrusted with work in the year 1909, it applied itself to it with diligence and coped with it better than was expected, so that although there had been a few complaints its tender for a fresh contract was recommended for acceptance in the year 1911. During the last triennium the work of the press has not been as good as it was before, complaints about delays had to be made, the proof reading was at times defective and pages of Agenda Papers were occasionally misarranged. About six months ago several serious complaints had to be made and I had to send for the proprietor and to warn him that unless, satisfactory arrangements for the execution of the work were made I should have to represent the matter to the Standing Committee and the Corporation. In justice to the press I must say that since then the complaints have ceased. I should also add that I have found the proprietor, who is a competent and experienced printer, to be a thoroughly respectable and obliging gentleman ever willing to do all in his power to satisfy the requirements of my office. When fresh tenders for the contract were under the consideration of the Commissioner, a question was raised as to the desirability of entrusting the work to the "Times" Press, as being "a press on whose work absolute reliance can be placed," even though its rates were slightly higher than those of the Industrial Press. The Commissioner was thereupon good enough to refer the papers to me for remarks and I may state for the information of the Committee that my remarks were as follows:—"The Industrial Press has, on the whole, done the work satisfactorily. There can, however, be no question as to the superiority of the "Times of India" Press both in respect of excellence and resource."

ACCEPTED ON MERITS.

The Chairman said that the reason for accepting the "Times of India" tender was not that the "Times of India" offered to reduce its tender, but because the work of the Industrial Press was not as satisfactory. It was for this reason that the Standing Committee had accepted the "Times" tender, although it was a little higher than the tender of the Industrial Press.

The Commissioner said that at first he had recommended the acceptance of the Industrial Press tender, but after the discussion in the Standing Committee he was convinced that it was more convenient to have the work done at the "Times of India."

Sir Sassoon David said that the "Times of India" tender was accepted on its own merits.

Sir Sassoon David then moved:

That the four letters be forwarded to the Corporation in continuation of the Standing Committee's resolution of the 2nd instant, with an intimation that the tender of the "Times of India" Press was recommended by the Committee for acceptance because it was believed that the work would be done by that press better and more expeditiously than by the Industrial Press and that they would have recommended its acceptance even if the "Times of India" Press had not come forward to reduce its tendered rates, which were slightly higher than those of the Industrial Press; (2) that with reference to Mr. Pavri's representation that he was prepared to undertake the work of division Nos. 1 and 7, if the Municipality agreed to the tendered rates for Division No. 1 being increased by Rs. 4,076, the Corporation be informed that if Mr. Pavri withdrew from the contract, fresh tenders for the work of division Nos. 1 and 7 would be invited, and that Mr. Pavri be informed accordingly.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the motion.

The motion was corried, five members voting in favour of and none against it.

DRAINS AT MAHALUXMI.

Mr. C. H. Walker and others in a letter invited attention to the "disgraceful" condition of drains in Mahaluxmi Station Road, and stated that the sewage had forced up the cast-iron covers in the road and flowed along the street and down a byelane, that "two native W. C." in the byelane had also overflowed, that Mr. Walker had had four of his children down with chicken-pox and now one of his little girls was recovering from cholera. They trusted that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of this nuisance as it had occurred four times and nothing had been done.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

BENGAL ANARCHISM.

ALLEGED SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

MORE ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A message to the "Statesman" from Faridpur says that two of the principal accused in the Madaripur dacoity case are reported to have made disclosures of a sensational character concerning the anarchical movement in Bengal.

Yesterday the police again searched the house in Victoria Road, Baranagore, which was raided yesterday and arrested a man in connection with the conspiracy case which is to be opened at Alipore to-day. The arrested man is stated to be one of those who had absconded in the Rajabazar case.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY CASE IN SIGHT.

Later.

Enquiry into the Rajabazar bomb case and the Savabazar Inspector murder case is said to have led to the discovery of the existence of a fresh anarchical association and a conspiracy case will shortly be started at Alipore.

It seems the Rajabazar bomb factory had a branch workshop at Baranagore in the suburbs of Calcutta. In connection with this new conspiracy case the police raided half a dozen houses on Monday in Calcutta and Baranagore, and arrested five Bengali youths. It is reported that the men arrested are closely connected with the Rajabazar bomb case and the Inspector murder case. The man arrested in a rented house in Victoria Road at Baranagore and who was passing under a false name, is stated to be an absconder in the Rajabazar case.

It is further stated that implements for making guns and ammunition were seized in one of the Baranagore houses.

The Bengali named Khogendranath Chaudhuri who was arrested in a house in Victoria Road, Barnagore, in connection with the Alipore conspiracy case was to-day brought up at the Alipore district court before Mr. Dunlop. No evidence was given and the accused was remanded till the first week in February.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

FOURTEEN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Jan. 28.

The Agra riot case was heard to-day in the court of Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate. There were 47 accused.

Khan Bahadur Yakub Khan, Prosecuting Inspector, appeared on behalf of the Government. Mr. Syed Habib Ulah, Barrister, of Cawnpore, Mr. Feroz Shah, Vakil, Mr. Ali Ahmed Khan and others appeared for the defence.

A student who gave evidence described the scene at the Hewett Hostel, Agra College, where Mr. Jones, Principal, lost his eye. Witness said a mob of about three hundred entered the compound and assaulted some inmates. Mr. Jones then arrived on the scene when the mob retreated and Mr. Jones proceeded towards Drummond Road. He returned in a few minutes wounded in the eye. Witness was chased by one of the mob. Witness ran to the college building and escaped.

Mr. Dawlat Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, said he was visiting some friends in the Agra College when the riot began. About 200 or 300 Mahomedans forced their way into the compound. Mr. Jones and witness walked up towards them, when a missile struck Mr. Jones in the left eye. Mr. Gidney, I.C.S., arrived on the scene and saw eight or ten men breaking the doors of the kitchen. He drove them away. Witness identified among the accused the persons who ewre found breaking the doors.

The Court pointed out to witness that some of these were not the accused he had identified in the jail the other day.

A Gurkha student corroborated the previous witness in most particulars.

Fourteen accused were discharged for want of evidence. Thirty-three are now under trial under sections 147, 325, and 452 I. P. C.

The case is proceeding.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA BOATING DISASTER.

RESCUERS AWARDED MEDALS BY ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The following communique is issued by the Bengal Government:—The Royal Humane Society of London, have been pleased to award bronze medals and certificates to Mr. W. A. Milner, Babu Proboth Kumar Ghosh, Babu Bijoy Kristo Gupta, Babu Sarat Kumar Haldar, Babu Apurba Ranjan Barua, Babu Rohini Ranjan Barua and Babu Prakriti Ghosh, who risked their lives by plunging into the river Hooghly to rescue a number of persons who were in danger of drowning, owing to the overturning of a "dinghy" near the College Ghat, Sibpur, on the 19th November, 1912.

ACCIDENT TO SHILLONG MAIL.

A DELAY OF ELEVEN HOURS.

(Associated Press.)

LALMONIRHAT, E. B., Jan. 28.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday night, the engine and one third-class carriage of No. 2 down Shillong mail were partly derailed between Sapatgram and Tepkai stations. As a consequence the train was detained for eleven hours. There were slight damages to rolling stock and permanent way. There was no injury to passengers or staff.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

MRS. BAHADURJI'S EIGHTH LIST.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 35,370-13-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged ...	33,697	3	0
Mr. Devidas M. Dalal ...	50	0	0
Mr. Jugmohan K. Adalja ...	34	0	0
Mr. G. G. Nadkarani ...	30	0	0
Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji ...	30	0	0
Miss Lily Tulsidas Tribovandas ...	10	0	0
From a Hindu Bhatia ...	5	0	0
Sympathiser ...	3	2	0
Mr. Khandarao Sitaram ...	0	8	0
Through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, (8th instalment.)			
Secunderabad Ladies ...	178	8	0
An English Lady ...	150	0	0
Miss Kamlavati Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy ...	100	0	0
Mr. Mahomadbhoy Ebrahimbhoy M. Rowjee ...	100	0	0
Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy ...	100	0	0
Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas ...	100	0	0
A Musalman Lady ...	50	0	0
A Hindu Lady ...	50	0	0
Mrs. V. M. Pakwasa ...	50	0	0
Mr. Hormusji S. Captain ...	50	0	0
Mr. D. C. Umrigar ...	50	0	0
Mr. Haji Moosa Haji Hasham ...	50	0	0
Messrs. D. B. Tarapurwalla & Sons	50	0	0
Parsee Ladies ...	30	0	0
Mrs. Rustom S. Captain ...	30	0	0
Mr. Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay ...	30	0	0
A Parsee Lady ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Ellias Ali ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Haji Hussain Ali Reza ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Manaksha N. Pochkhanwalla	25	0	0
Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil ...	25	0	0
Miss Bapsy Readmoney ...	20	0	0
A Parsee Lady ...	17	0	0
Mrs. Sherinbai S. Lalkaka ...	15	0	0
Miss Ruttie Petit ...	15	0	0
Mrs. Rukhminibai Setlur ...	10	0	0
Miss Champubai Pitale ...	10	0	0
Miss Soonubai Readymoney ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Jijibhoy L. Banaji ...	10	0	0
Mr. G. G. Nadkarni ...	10	0	0
Miss D. C. Panday ...	5	0	0
Mr. Baptista ...	5	0	0
Small Contributions ...	90	8	3
Total ... Rs.	35,370	13	3

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMISSION.

SECRETARY BURMA CHAMBER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

To-day, at the opening Sessions of the Indian Weights and Measures Commission, Mr. C. A. Curtiss, Secretary of the Burma Chamber of Commerce gave evidence.

He said both English and Burmese weights were used here somewhat indiscriminately. The maund was not used in commercial transactions in Burma. In Rangoon paddy was bought by measure and sometimes sold by weight. There seemed to be no reason why the practice should be stopped.

If an introduction of standard weights and measures in India was held to be necessary, the Chamber held, that Burma should be included in the scheme, and the metric system should be used, because nearly all leading countries and competitors in trade use the metric system exclusively, and British consuls abroad had often advised that a serious hindrance to trade existed, because metric weights and measures were not used.

Burma should be included if it be held that a standard was necessary and the standard should be common to all parts of the Indian Empire. Due notice would be given, the Chamber took it, of the date on which the standard would come into force.

For the use of light weights and short measures, for which the penalty was severe under the I. P. Code, there ought not to be too lenient punishment under the Weights and Measures Act, imposing a suitable fine in the first instance; heavy fine and even imprisonment for the second offence, and both for the third offence.

Witness said that there should be a weights and measures department the cost of which could be partly defrayed by the sale of, and periodical testing of weights and measures.

DELHI-TURKISH EXHIBITION,

IN AID OF THE AUSTRALIAN REFUGEES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Delhi-Turkish Exhibition which is to be opened by Nawab Viqar-Ul-Mulk on the 30th of January consists of the chief Turkish industries arranged according to the different "Vilayats." It also Consists of a miniature hospital like the one the All-India Medical Mission had during the Turko-Balkan war. Another great attraction would be some 800 magic lantern slides illustrating the Army, the Navy, the social life, the shrines and historical mosques and a great many interesting features of Turkish life.

Dr. Asmatullah, the second Ramamurti of India will also give some exciting performances.

The proceeds of the show will go to the Indo-Turkish Colonisation fund which has been formed in aid of the Australian refugees.

A MYSORE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The Governor-General of French Possessions in India has submitted a protest against the construction of the Kanambadi dam by the Mysore Durbar. The dam is across the Cauvery River, which irrigates the greater portion of lands in Karikal, a French possession in the Tanjore District.

U. P. FAMINE FUND.

CAWNPORE'S SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 28.

The Cawnpore contribution towards the Famine Relief Fund, amounts to Rs. 18,000, being more than a third of the total amount (Rs. 53,000) subscribed so far. Besides the handsome donations of Sir Alexander McRobert (Rs. 5,000), and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills (Rs. 10,000), the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Mr. Lala Bishambhar Nath, have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each. It is expected that a further large amount will be subscribed locally.

...day, considered that the training imparted in his college was adequate for officers of the higher grades of the service. There were 382 students in the college. He was opposed to founding one central college to train officers for the Provincial Service. He would throw open more superior posts in the service to Indians trained in India. The course at Madras took four years against three at Roorkee. Witness had advocated this longer course and it was working well, except in exceptional cases. Promotions from the Upper Subordinates Service to the Provincial Service should not be increased.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay witness said he would prefer a year's practical training to be spent in India rather than England.

In answer to Mr. Madge he said there was no reason why Indian colleges should not eventually give as good training theoretically as English colleges.

The Commission then adjourned until Friday.

...witness said Indians ap... service should be appointed in ...e Indians who had lived in Eng... three years or so had lost touch at the ...impressionable time of their lives with ...e manners and customs of their own people.

In reply to Mr. Sly he said no really big engineering works had been undertaken in India for many years.

In answer to Mr. Rahim' questions Colonel Ellis said the average Indian did not make such a good engineer as the average Englishman.

DIFFERENCE IN PAY SERVICE.

Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Imperial Engineers,' Madras, thought it better that Indians should be recruited in India. He would put the Imperial and Provincial Services under one designation but would preserve the present difference in pay. Indian colleges, witness thought, could adequately train men for the Imperial Service. Many temporary engineers were doing permanent work and might reasonably be brought into the permanent cadre. Witness laid stress on improving the pension scheme. Allowances should be given for study leave.

To Sir Murray Hammick he said the Government had no right to tell an officer to provide for his family.

To Mr. Rahim he replied Indians trained in England had advantages in dealing with brother officers.

Mr. Srinivasa Ayyengar, Imperial Engineers' Service, Madras, proposed that fifty per cent. of the higher posts should be held by officers recruited in India. The recruitment should be by competition confined for the present to provinces. A central college would be a good thing for the training of men for the Imperial Service. European officers might have an extra pay in the form of a foreign service allowance. This might partly remove the grievances of the Provincial Service.

Mr. Swaminath Ayyar Provincial Engineers', Service, Madras, laid down the principle that pay should be given for the post and not for the man. He opposed any foreign service allowance being granted to European officers recruited in England except their passage money.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said he would allow first class fare. Witness said he himself would be prepared to serve in, say, Peshawar on the same pay as in his own province.

Being examined by Sir Valentine Chirol witness admitted that he knew nothing of Peshawar and its conditions and that therefore his offer to serve there was based on the love of the unknown and not on knowledge.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Mr. W. H. James, Principal, Madras Engineering College, the last witness of the day, considered that the training imparted in his college was adequate for officers of the higher grades of the service. There were 382 students in the college. He was opposed to founding one central college to train officers for the Provincial Service. He would throw open more superior posts in the service to Indians trained in India. The course at Madras took four years against three at Roorkee. Witness had advocated this longer course and it was working well, except in exceptional cases. Promotions from the Upper Subordinates Service to the Provincial Service should not be increased.

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The Commission then adjourned until Friday.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LEGALITY OF A WARRANT CHALLENGED.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A MINOR WIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

TOKKARAM SAKHARAM AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the applicants to grant a rule.

The facts of the case are these:—One Hari Sivaji stated on oath before the District Magistrate that his wife Dhani, aged about 14, had been unlawfully taken from him by one Vithal Bhagwan of Talai, in Erandol Taluka, with the help of the Sub-Inspector of Police, that the said wife of his was being detained for an immoral object and that four or five days before the complaint she had been seen in the house of one Tikaram, in the same village.

The District Magistrate, therefore, issued an order purporting to be under section 552, of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Police Inspector of Dharangaon. On the next day the Police Inspector, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hari and a few policemen went to the village of Talai. On reaching that place the house of Vithal Patel was pointed out to them by Hari, but the Police only kept a guard at the place and proceeded to the house of the present applicants and searched the same. Having failed to find out Dhani at that place they repaired to the house of the applicants where their family was residing. On arriving there the Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Gerraud stood outside with Hari and asked the Inspector Mr. Kakade to enter the premises and ordered him to bring out the women in the house for the purpose of identification by Hari. Shortly after the complainant Mr. Kakade got in. The applicants on hearing a row inside the house suspected that the order of the Assistant Superintendent of Police was being executed with force and so they entered the house. Finding that their apprehensions were borne out, in the heat of the moment one of the applicants gave a slap to the complainant. The applicants were charged for an offence under section 332, of the Indian Penal Code, before the First Class Magistrate of Erandol. The first applicant was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second applicant was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

The accused then preferred an appeal before the Sessions Judge of Dhulia, but he upheld the conviction and sentence passed against the first applicant, but as regards the second applicant he reduced the sentence to one of 7 days' simple imprisonment, which he had undergone and a fine of Rs. 25.

A "BLANK" WARRANT.

Mr. Inverarity contended that the warrant issued by the Magistrate was illegal. Section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code only authorized the District Magistrate to order immediate restoration of the person detained (4. Bom. L. R. 609). That negatived the idea of any search being made, much less a search under a blank warrant of the description issued by the District Magistrate without naming either the person or the place to be searched. If the warrant was illegal then there could not be any offence under section 332. (I. L. R., 18 All., 250). Supposing the warrant was legal, its execution, he said, was illegal. It was not every act that was done under the cloak of the authority that was justified by law. The Court has actually to decide whether the act complained of was necessary for a lawful discharge of the duty, and he said that the order "Bring out the women" and the entry of the complainant into the house ostensibly to compel obedience to that order was not a lawful discharge or execution of that warrant. He said that on a charge under section 332, the prosecution was bound to prove that the complainant was engaged in the lawful discharge of his duties. Section 99, of the Indian Penal Code, did not save the complainant who had not proved one of the essential ingredients in that offence. To support this he cited a case in I. L. R., 18, All., 250.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Chitre, instructed by Mr. W. B. Pradhan, appeared for the applicants.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 28TH JANUARY 1914.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1008-13—Motichand & D Dwarkadas Liladhar & anr. v. Laladjar Pragji a firm and anr. Amin & D.

536-10—Craigee B & Co. Ratanji Hormusji Bhain & anr. v. Bai Manickbai widow Shroff D & D.

For Decree Absolute.

532-13—Maulk & M Mancherji Pattonji contractor v. Dhanjibhai Gromorji Cama.

971-10—Ty. D & Co Shrimant Gosmour Shri 108 Gopalji Shri Govindraiji v. Narrouji Dwarkadas Edgelow G W & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

9-14—Payne & Co Devram Keshowji Mistri v. Nanabhai Govind Chitre Purmanand & Co.

Long Causes.

300-13—Parmanand & Co Hathibhai Callanji v. Versey Poouja & anr. Madhowji K & Ch Motichand & D Part Heard 22-1-14.

332-13—C. P. D'Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors. v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S. Part Heard 22-1-14.

617-13—Patell and Ex Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakerniboo Widow and anr Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doll & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M. Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors. Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. [illegible]ha Nusserwanji Darruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1300-12—Amin & D (for a pauper) Mogal Hassan Hoosein and anr. In person Mehta & D Part Heard.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunaji Bhasker Dharu & ors v. Rajaballi Karumbux & ors. Smethaim B & Co Part Heard 21-11-13.

932-Khanderao L & M Hassam Miya Ismail Chotani Khatizabai and ors Judah & S.

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors v. Gajanan Narayen and ors. Little and Co D J Mantri.

800-13—Nadershaw & D Bai Sakubai widow v. Chatturbhoy Dayal C P D'Cunha.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw and ors, Wadia G and Co for postponement, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.

849-13—Surujmal & Co. Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundunmal Daph F & D.

889-13—Madhowji K & G Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Alderman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla.

805-13—Surajmal & Co. Kanji Pragh v. Framji Vallibhd & ors. Ard H D & Co. Jehangir G & P Madh K & C Mulji M & M.

95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Ty. D and Co, Madh. K and Ch.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklnudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co Pitamber Padampey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas & anr. Uluwalla P & P.

1060-13—Bhai K & G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FOR SIND.

A HURRIED ITINERARY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left yesterday at noon by the R. I. M. S. Hardinge for Karachi. Shortly before that hour a police cordon lined the road leading to the Apollo Bunder, and the Government House party on arrival, were met by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, Sir S. B. Barocha and Mr. S. M. Edwardes. The departure was private and Their Excellencies, who were accompained by Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captains K. O. Goldie and M. H. Jackson, A. D. C.'s., immediately boarded the Government motor launch Diamond in charge of Captain Lumsden, which was in waiting, and repaired to the Hardinge.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

The party will reach Karachi on Friday morning, the arrival being public, and Their Excellencies will leave the next day by special train for Larkana, which town will be reached on the morning of Sunday, February 1st. Their Excellencies will after breakfast motor to Changroo, where some shooting has been arranged, and spending the night and the next morning there, will leave for Larkana, staying there the night of the 3rd and leaving early next morning, Wednesday, will pass through Nanndero, Suppar and Rohri, arriving at Khairpur on the evening of Thursday the 5th, where the party will stay till Friday, the 6th. The next stop is at Hyderabad on Saturday morning, (public arrival) levaing that afternoon at 2-30 for Karachi, which town will be reached about 7-15 of the same day, and Their Excellencies will a few hours later board the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, which will return to Bombay. Their Excellencies will land at the Apollo Bunder on the morning of Monday February 9, the arrival being private.

LORD WILLINGDON AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

His Excellency is seen talking with H. H. the Raja of Palanpur.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN.

Editor of "Punch" recently knighted.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

PRISONER SWALLOWS DRUG WHEN ARRESTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira. Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Nazir Ajab Khan, a Pathan, with possessing fourteen grains of cocaine without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday certain Excise officers on information, followed the accused and arrested him near his room in Bhandari Street, where he was found in possession of the drug. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Ahmed Kalamet was charged with being in illicit possession of 20 grains of cocaine. He swallowed part of the cocaine when being arrested. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Abdulla Abdul was charged with possessing four and a half grains of cocaine without a license. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction against him he was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

LUNATIC'S CRIME.

STABS HIS WIFE IN SEVEN PLACES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday. Mr. G. R. Khairaj. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which Gulam Hasam, a Mahomedan, was charged with the murder of his wife, Ashabi, on the 18th Dec. His Worship found the accused to be insane and ordered him to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The evidence was that the accused was living with his wife in a house in Ripon Road, Byculla. On the night of the 18th Dec. the accused became deranged in mind. He got up from his bed, seized a knife and stabbed his wife in no less than seven places. Her cries and screams brought her neighbours on the scene but no trace of the murderer could be found. Ashabi was removed to the J. J. Hospital and the police were summoned to the place. The injured woman grew worse daily till finally septicaemia set in and she died at the Hospital.

A week after this ghastly deed the accused was seen wandering about near his house when he was arrested.

SMART ARREST BY A WATCHFUL SEPOY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Stenson charged one Baboo Ganpat, a Hindu, with theft in a building, of gold ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,238 belonging to one Laxmibai.

The complainant resides at Nagpada and the accused was her domestic servant. About a fortnight ago the accused left her service, on the pretext that he was ill. On Saturday last the accused was seen walking along Bellasis Road by a police sepoy on duty. The sepoy growing suspicious about the accused's movements followed him as far as Grant Road when he arrested him. On searching the accused, gold and silver ornaments were found concealed about his person. The accused made a statement in which he confessed having stolen the jewellery from his mistress Laxmibai. The latter identified the property as belonging to her and was not aware that it had been stolen from her trunk.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.,

LAD MANDAL EXHIBITION.

The opening ceremony of the Lad Mandal Exhibition of Handicrafts will take place on Saturday next when the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will preside and Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai will give away the prizes.

DEAD BODY IN A TANK.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY BEREAVEMENT.

The dead body of a Hindu woman named Jivibai, was found floating in the Mustan Tank, on Bellasis Road, on Tuesday evening.

The deceased lived at Babula Tank Road with her sister-in-lw. Some time ago she received a wire from her native town informing her of the death of her brother. The news proved a great blow to Jivibai who deeply lamented over her brother's death. She neither ate nor slept, but cried the whole day. She left her home saying she was going to work at Nagpada, but as she failed to return home, the Police were informed when they discovered her dead body in the tank.

BOMBAY BURGLARIES.

SAFE RIFLED OF VALUABLES.

Gonsalves Pereira, a tailor, residing at Hanuman Street, reports that his shop was broken into and clothing and wearing apparel worth Rs. 260 were stolen.

Haji Ebrahim Tyeb, a cloth merchant of Jackeria Street, reports that his shop was entered into and jewellery and clothing of the value of Rs. 610 stolen from a safe which was forced open.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.

Ganpat Yesoo, and Vithu Joti, two Hindu labourers, were engaged in whitewashing a wall of the Kastur Mill at Dadar, when the scaffolding on which they were standing, gave way, throwing the men on the ground. They sustained internal injuries and were sent to the J. J. Hospital. Luckoo Bala, another labourer, escaped with only slight abrasions.

SUSPECTED DHATURA POISONING.

A suspicious discovery, suggestive of foul play, was made at Matunga when a Hindu named Samla Ranoo was found unconscious and in a state of collapse. Symptoms of Dhatura poisoning were apparent. The man has been sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

We are given to understand that arrangements are being made to form an Association in India of women who have studied and obtained degrees at Universities in the United Kingdom. There are over 150 qualified women at present residing in India, and it is believed that an Association would be useful in bringing them into touch with one another, and with the Universities at home, as well as in increasing their opportunities and powers of usefulness in India. Few people realise that such a large number of women who have received a University training at home are now in India, and there are various ways in which their presence here might be helpful if it were more generally realised. The Association will consist of local branches with a General Secretary for all India. A branch has been started in Calcutta, and steps are being taken to start branches in Bombay and Lahore, while it is hoped that others may be formed in Allahabad and Madras. The proposed Association will, it is hoped, be affiliated to the Federation of University Women in England, a body which has been in existence some four years, and has been presided over by Mrs. Sidgwick, late Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, and by Miss Ethel Sargant, the distinguished botanist who has had the honour of being the first woman to be President of a Section at the Meetings of the British Association The Federation has done useful work at home, and it would be an advantage for the Association of University Women in India to be kept in touch with the Home Universities through its means.

Lady Stephen, 4 Camac Street, Calcutta, is at present acting as General Secretary in India, and any lady who is qualified and is desirous of joining the movement is requested to write to her.

[illegible] the [illegible] above [illegible] Railway [illegible] the accused [illegible] ing the loan [illegible] or another. [illegible] a letter from the [illegible] Rs. 100, which she di[illegible] asked for the loan, w[illegible] alleged, he spoke to her [illegible] asked her to walk out.

The accused pleaded not g[illegible] said the sum of Rs. 100 had been [illegible] deposit money for 20 shares of the [illegible] The Board of Directors were consider[illegible] her application for shares, which would be sent to her after allotment. The Bank would advance loans to shareholders only if they gave sufficient security approved by the Directors. The complainant had paid only the allotment money and had not paid up the full value of the shares. Only the Directors had the authority to give loans. He (the accused) as Managing Director of the Bank, had to see to the interests of the Bank and he could not advance the loan demanded by the complainant.

Asked by the Court, if it looked like good business to advance Rs. 100 on shares worth Rs. 100, the complainant said she knew nothing about the rules but the accused had told her he would advance the loan required if she gave him Rs. 100.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue.

COMPOUND WORDS IN TELEGRAPHING.

The following changes in the Indian Telegraph rules are notified:—In rule 51 for the words "and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen" the following is substituted:—"And all expressions which, by the usage of the English language, are written as single words shall be accepted as single words in inland telegrams, whether they appear in a dictionary or not, and be charged for accordingly. The benefit of any reasonable doubt is to be given to the sender of the telegram, but such manifestly improper combinations as "verywell," "allright" (or "alright") or, "goodbusiness" must be charged for as two words each." In rule 230 for the words "and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be, respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (Rule 227)," the following is substituted:—"And ordinary compound words may be passed as single words, subject to the limit of 15 or 10 letters, as the case may be (Rules 219 and 222), provided their employment is authorised by the usage of the language, and that in the telegrams they are written without break or hyphen."

AGAVE FIBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you or any of the numerous readers of your paper could advise me as to whether Agave Fibre industry is likely to prove a paying one. I hear that some years back a plantation was started by a German gentleman at Vehar, and a factory set up to prepare the fibre, but that the concern did no pay. I am told that in other parts of the world the industry has proved a very paying one and I should like to know if equally good results could be obtained in India.

I shall also be glad for some information as regards the planting of the trees, etc.

Yours, etc.,

X.

LECTURES ON THE BAHAI MOVEMENT.

Mrs. J. Standard of London and Mrs. E. C. Getsinger of America will deliver lectures at the Forbes Street Bahai Hall on Saturday at 6-30 p. m. Subject: Sat.—The Bahai Message and Humanity. Sun.—Religious Unity.

SHETH VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Honorary Secretaries beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 500 to this institution from Mr. Dharamdas Tribhovandas Varjivandas in memory of his deceased wife Bai Gulabbai.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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universities deal only with a minute fraction—some of the students who are reading for the M.A. degree and research students where such exist.

SYSTEMATIZATION OF HIGHER TEACHING.

Nevertheless, the number of those who study directly under the Calcutta University (as apart from its affiliated colleges) was recently stated by the Vice-Chancellor to be 1,000; and quite a host of lecturers are engaged in their teaching. The development is a new one. The growth has been rapid in the last two or three years. Expert knowledge of the most approved modern methods is rarely obtainable in India; for the Englishman who adopts educational work in the East cannot but tend to fall out of touch with the latest developments of the West in a branch of activity where advance is most likely to escape notice, since it does not proclaim itself on the housetops or seek the publicity of Press advertisement. And, even when a new addition arrives fresh from the laboratory or the *seminar*, imbued with the latest ideals and enthusiastic for their transplantation, his very youthfulness deprives his opinions of the weight which they might otherwise carry.

It is well then that a portion of the recent grants assigned to universities is being spent in a manner which should surely tend to the systematization of higher teaching on the best lines. It is necessary to obtain advisers who will combine recent experience of the inner working of Western universities with an age and a reputation which inspire reverence. The advent of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, of Dr. Young, of Dr. Strauss, and of others has been an event of happy augury. The activities of these experts, whether directed to advice on the general policy of the universities or concentrated upon the methods of study in a single branch, should bring a quickening influence to bear on the work, indicate the weak spots, and, combined with the moderating effects of local experience, help to put this new development on right lines from the beginning. Some proof that this will in fact be so is to be found in the interest of Dr. Young's inaugural lecture as Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, which was delivered on December 15 before the University of Calcutta, and in the presence of Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal. After referring to a letter from an American mathematician, who had declared to him that "to found a school of mathematics in the birth-place of algebra was an inspiration," Dr. Young said:—

> I am here as an Englishman, a European, a denizen of the West, one who has lived for half a century without any personal acquaintance with your ancient Eastern civilization. However careful I may be, I cannot hope always to enter into your thoughts and sympathize with your feelings. On the other hand, precisely because I am not one of yourselves and have not grown up among you, it will be easier for you to accept guidance from me. Precisely because the "milieu" in which I have lived has been so different from yours, am I likely to have something new to tell you. . . . You will remain Indian. You can never be European. With you thought and action can never take precisely the same form as with us. If you are true to yourselves and to the highest ideals of your greatest thinkers India will add its own peculiar elements to our highest modern civilization.

VALUE OF EXTERNAL CRITICISM.

External criticism is wholesome in rectifying methods and assessing the value of standards of instruction. Apart from the direct benefit which the recently appointed professors will confer upon the students under their charge, it may be expected that their opinions upon wider aspects of education will receive respectful attention. Whatever be the terms of reference which embody the nature of Sir Alfred Hopkinson's appointment, it appears probable that his duties will embrace the several spheres of university education in Bombay from the lowest to the highest. The result should be interesting. It might be suggested that there are two points (apart from the conditions governing the residence and general life of college and university students) which might very appropriately engage attention. One is the slender qualification of those who fill the two lowest classes of Indian colleges—those, that is, who are pursuing the course for the intermediate examination. It might be well if these classes could be relegated to the school organization to which they should properly belong. The universities could then shake themselves free of an unwieldy incubus of administration and examination which prevents the focussing of effort upon graduate and post-graduate study. As things are the candidate for the B.A. has but two years of really collegiate instruction.

"THE LOW LIGHT MAKES THE COLOUR."

In the best products of our English universities one may assume the broad-mindedness and tact which will overcome these differences, perhaps antagonisms of thought. Differences there must be between those who have been separated by broad seas and the still broader barriers erected by long contact with alien civilizations. But they will be differences of the surface, not of the essential. *Caelum, non animum, mutat dum trans mare curro.* At heart the expert from Cambridge or Manchester is working to the same goal as the expert of Calcutta or Bombay. Given that new wine is not too rapidly poured into old bottles, that difference is paid on the one hand to experience, on the other to the progressive ideals made possible in circumstances which do not exist in a slow-moving land, the best results may be anticipated. These, combined with the creation of residential and teaching universities of a new type, should work a revolution in higher education in India. As a by-product, perhaps those who come to teach may return bearing some lesson, not to be despised, from the contemplation of studies spread on broader canvas with a rougher brush. "The low light makes the colour."

EGYPT'S NEW STAMPS.

LAND OF THE PHARAOHS IN PICTURES.

A new set of postage stamps for Egypt came into use from Jan. 8. There are ten designations in the adhesive series, in value ranging from 1 to 200 milliemes, and the design is different for each.

The opportunity has been taken in this series, as in other countries in late years, of embodying in the design some characteristic figure or scene. Thus we have in this issue finey engraved pictures of the Sphynx, the Colossi of Thebes, the pylon of Karnak the Temple of Abu Simbel, and a conventional portrait of Cleopatra, among other subjects; the 100 milliemes stamp, illustrating the Temple of Abu Simbel, is a particularly handsome label.

There is, in addition, a series of embossed envelope stamps of the old design, but in new colours. The stamp are the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. (Ltd.), and the adhesive stamps are surface printed from designs submitted by the Egyptian postal authorities.

The ten stamps make an exceedingly handsome set and a great improvement upon previous Egyptian emissions.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

The "Saturday Review" of January 3 contains an article by Lord Roberts on the difficulties and duties of the Regular Army.

After an historical resume of the various ways in which the Army has been recruited in past times, Lord Roberts comes to the present, and shows that only by national service can the ranks of the Regular Army be filled. Lord Roberts sums up his argument in a concluding paragraph:—

> "It is clear that we cannot allow matters to drift any longer; in the course of the last ten years our soldiers, trained and partially trained, have fallen in numbers by over 100,000 men. Unless the Press is misinformed, the Army Council has been driven to resort to advertising in the daily papers for recruits, and a big contract for the purpose has been placed in the hands of an enterprising advertising agent.
>
> "Though I am convinced that nothing short of soldiers of good character being given hope of employment on their return to civil life will give us the number of recruits annually required, I see no objection to this measure, for in these days of strenuous competition every one must cry his wares aloud and attract attention to any post he has to offer, and I do think that there can be no better method of placing the advantages of an Army career before a lad than by putting him through a course of Army training.
>
> "The great merit of such a training would be that the lad would test the life for himself, and in joining the Army he would do so with his eyes open. If recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers after *every* able-bodied youth had seen for himself what an Army career was like, it would be obvious to every one in the country that there was something wrong with the Regular Army as a career—and the country would insist on it that the defects should be remedied.
>
> "In short, if we adopt universal training for home defence we shall not only solve the problem of recruiting for the Regular Army, but we shall possess military forces which will provide 'for the safety of the United Kingdom, the defence of the possessions of the Crown, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe.'"

WOMAN'S LOOP IN THE AIR.

MISS TREHAWKE DAVIES'S ADVENTURE.

The first woman to loop the loop in the air is Miss Trehawke Davies, who experienced this thrilling sensation, on January 2, as a passenger with Mr. Gustav Hamel, at Hendon Aerodrome, says the "Daily Mail." Miss Trehawke Davies is also the first passenger to loop the loop in England.

Before taking up Miss Trehawke Davies Mr. Hamel looped the loop seven times to test his machine—an 80-h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane. Then, with Miss Davies, he climbed to a height of over 1,000ft. and described a perfect loop, descending about 600ft. At the top of a second loop the machine began to plane down on its back, but Mr. Hamel had it well under control, and with a sharp dive brought it to the normal position.

Miss Davies achieved her latest distinction in flat defiance of the advice of her doctor—but that is the kind of woman she is. Passionately fond of flying as a passenger, she is one of the very few women (one doubts if there is another) who own their own aeroplane.

Never robust, Miss Davies had the misfortune some time ago to be involved in a motor-car accident, and the effects of it still weigh on her. Within the last six months she has flown only three or four times. On Sunday in her own Bleriot machine she made some dizzy and exciting dives with Mr. Hamel as her pilot; but that was not enough for her.

She wanted to "pegoudet." Her doctor forbade it—emphatically. But she has always been used to having her own way. She drove up to Hendon yesterday. She saw Mr. Hamel loop the loop, and she insisted on doing it with him there and then. She did not even change her clothes. She flew in her motoring hat and big fur cloak, with straps fastened round her shoulders. Then she returned home to bed to await her doctor, for a minor operation was overdue.

"Please make it clear," she said to a "Daily Mail" representative, "that I did not do this for notoriety's sake. That is the last thing that appeals to me. I had never seen inverted flying, and I was determined to do so and to try it for myself as well. For that reason I selected one of the 'off' days at Hendon, when few people were likely to be present.

"I have scarcely had time to collect my impressions. The swift dive—you feel to be swooping down at about 200 miles an hour—is fascinating, but I could not recommend it to anybody troubled with nerves. You can't tell when you are going to 'flatten out'; the earth comes closer with startling rapidity as you descend.

"I must pay my warmest tribute to the magnificent skill displayed by Mr. Hamel. How you realise it during the downward swoop, the long, steady flight head downwards, and then the return to the normal position!

"The upside down flying was the thing which most impressed me. Looping the loop may be more spectacular, but the ability to fly upside down for an appreciable distance strikes me as a much more useful development. I was strapped in, of course, with straps over the shoulders, but, oddly enough, I did not feel those once. I got my foot entangled in a wire, and it really felt as if that wire was my only support. Mr. Hamel describes me as his 'light-weight passenger,' and unfortunately my illness has made that truer than I like.

"It was a grand, whirling delight!"

Mr. NELEK'S SUCCESSOR.

A STRONG MAN.

Lij Yasu (Lij is equivalent to Monsieur, and Yasu is Amharic for Jesus), grandson and successor of Menelek as King of Kings of Ethiopia is, to most Europeans, merely a name.

As the peace of North-East Africa depends on the ability of this youth of eighteen to maintain himself on the throne and keep in order his turbulent vassals, a brief sketch of his personality by a traveller who saw him repeatedly at Addis Ababa two years ago will prove of interest, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Lij Yasu is a tall, well-formed young bachelor of pleasing appearance, bearing no resemblance to the pronounced negroid type of his grandsire. His skin is of a light brown; he would almost pass for a European of the Midi.

He has lively expressive eyes, his nose is slightly aquiline. The semi-Caucasian cast of his features is probably due to the Galla blood in his veins. He dresses in the Abyssinian style, plus the wideawake, now so comonly worn as to have almost become a part of the native costume. His mother Menelek's daughter, is dead; his father, Ras Michael, is devoted to his son's interests.

Yasu, however, is fully able, despite his youth, of acting on his own initiative. This was apparently to all the white men in the Abyssinian capital, at the time when the regent nominated by Menelek, Ras Tessama, died (April, 1911). Up to that event Lij Yasu, though he had made Royal progresses through the provinces, and was granted the use of the Royal (red) parasol, had had no part in the real government of the country. Ras Tessama dead, the heir to the Throne announced that, notwithstanding he was but sixteen, he was old enough to rule.

With Menelek still living, Yasu had the Royal seal struck in his own name, though not as Negus, but as "heritor of the King of Kings." His action provoked much opposition, and one Ras, an adherent and lover of the Empress Taitu, attempted a revolution.

It failed, but Yasu consented to accept an "adviser," and the seal altered to bear both his name and that of Menelek. The energy with which Yasu acted on this occasion, and the good grace with which he met the demand for the appointment of an adviser favourably impressed the Legation at Adds Ababa.

He is well informed on the affairs of the Great Powers, as they affect Abyssinia, speaks a little French, and has among his councillors more than one European—a Russian being one of the Ministers of State.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bihar University Committee has now practically ceased to exist. It has completed its work. The whole of the report is in type.

The General Purposes Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has recommended the name of Babu Ramani Mohan Chatterjee as Vice-Chairman of the Municipality.

The "Indian Planters' Gazette" reports that the services of Mr. E. S. Deane, official starter, Calcutta Turf Club, have been secured for the big meets in Colombo this year.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams have been pouring on Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, Editor of the "Swadesmitran," on his attaining his 60th birthday on Monday last. Mr. Iyer was the founder of the "*Hindu*."

Arrangements have been concluded between a Japanese shipowner Mr. Kijuro Fukagawa of Saga near Nagasaki and Mr. M. A. Kader of Rangoon for a service of Japanese steamers to be started between Rangoon and Madras and various Coromandel coast ports, such as Cocanada, Vizagapatam, etc.

An Umballa correspondent writes:—"During the Inspection Parade by Sir James Willcocks on the 19th January, Corporal Johnson, of the King's Dragoon Guards, fell and broke his neck and was picked up dead. Sir James Willcocks immediately on hearing the news from Colonel Carr, R. A. M. C., ordered the Parade to be stopped."

The Ladakhi merchants of Lhasa, numbering about fifty, who claim to be British subjects have submitted to the British Trade Agent at Gyantsi a detailed schedule of their losses in the recent Tibeto-Chinese hostilities, which they claim to amount to twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The Nepali merchants at Lhasa, who claim to have lost thirty-five lakhs, are endeavouring to recover this amount through the Nepalese Durbar.

The Governor of Madras will leave Madras on 15th February on his tour to Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, and will visit Dindigul, Kodaikanal and Madura, and will arrive at Mandapam on the morning of the 24th idem. He will leave Ramnad on the 25th evening, and will reach Tinnevelly on the 26th, and after a few days spent there visiting Nazareth, etc., he will proceed to Tuticorin, and make a short stay there, returning to Madras about the 5th March.

There has recently been inaugurated in Rangoon a Women's Society, the entrance fee of which has been fixed at Rs. 5. It consists of women, mostly of the trading class, and has been established to afford mutual assistance in cases of sickness, deaths, or other domestic trouble. There is already a traders' society existing in the bazaar in which all stall keepers participate, paying a small weekly subscription of one piece or so. In that one there are both men and women members, but the new society is confined to women.

A story illustrative of the state of things upon the Tibetan border comes from Pharijong. It seems that a Nepali merchant of Lhasa was detected at Pharijong selling to a Bhutanese trader. The local agent of Phumdachhong, who has the monopoly of the trade, confiscated the wool. The Nepalese returned to Lhasa and laid a complaint against the Phumdachhong agent. The Agent was thereupon summoned to Lhasa. There he met some Nepalese who assaulted him and afterwards broke into the Phumdachhong shop, but were ejected.

The question of the attendance of spectators at divisional durbars, has recently come under the consideration of the Government of the United Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to return to the original usage and to restrict the admittance to durbars to such gentlemen as are entitled to invitations by virtue of their admission to the divisional durbar list and to the officials who are required to support His Honour, or, to perform the duties of the ceremonial. Accordingly no invitations will be issued to spectators for the durbar to be held at Benares on February 4th. next. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, give a garden party after the durbar.

In connection with the Arnold Case Appeal before the Privy Council, the "Burma Critic" writes:—"We have received a reply through the Secretariat to our letter addressed to the Marquis of Crewe in which we impugned the attitude of Sir Harvey Adamson and certain other officials in dealing with our case. The Secretary of State has intimated that our letter has been laid before him in Council, but that he does not consider it appropriate to make any comments upon it while the case is awaiting the decision of the Privy Council. We quite understand the position taken up by his Lordship, and we hope that it will not be necessary for us to publish the correspondence in question."

A Delhi contemporary understands taht Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Kashmir Gate, Delhi, has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, at South Kensington, London, through the National Art Collections Fund, thirty-four Graeco-Buddhist sculptures of the Gandhara School. These will be placed in the Indian section. They date from the 1st to the 3rd century, A. D., and were discovered in the Swat Valley. Similar fragments are contained in the various museums in India, but very few have so far found their way into Europe, thanks to the zealous care with which Lord Curzon and others have preserved the choicer specimens of Indian art from the hands of the private collector.

At the recent meeting of the U. P. Council in reply to an interpellation as to what action, if any, has been taken on the reports for religious and moral education in schools submitted by the committees that met at Lucknow on the 6th and 8th April, 1912, and whether those reports have been published for general information, the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell replied: "The proceedings of the committees referred to indicated a general agreement amongst Hindus and Mahomedans that religious instruction was desirable, that it should be imparted in school hours, and that, in order that it may be imparted, no addition must be made to school hours. But they disclosed so many irreconcilable differences of opinions as to the doctrines to be taught, the agency to be employed and the remuneration of the teachers that the Government does not as yet see its way to translate these principles into a working scheme of religious education."

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LET THE PAST BE BURIED.

THE NEED FOR AN ACT OF OBLIVION IN INDIA.

A writer in "The Nation" discussing the collapse of the pageant named "The Romance of India" which was to have been shown at Earl's Court, says the whole Empire should combine in offering a heartfelt thanksgiving for the suppression of this provocative and ludicrously un-historical spectacle. He urges an Act of Oblivion in India, a burying of the past instead of glorying in it, and pleads that Britons should shake themselves free of its distorting trammels.

Of course, it is distressing that between three and four hundred English performers, dancers, supers, stage-carpenters, and the rest should rehearse for some weeks, only to be thrown out of employment at the end, and just at the season when naturally they would be making most in their line of business, says "The Nation." It is a pitiful case. Pitiful also is the case of those eleven Asiatics who were to have joined in illustrating the darkness of their continent in the Earl's Court show. It is true, says the same paper, that a paternal India Office has assigned them lodgings in some institution for Lascar sailors derelict in the East End, [illegible] to the time of writing the Hindus [illegible]hem, fellow-subjects of our Empire, strongly objected to being herded with [illegible]rogeny of nations not so blest as we, their case remains pitiful. Nevertheless, the immediate occasion of all this misery whole Empire should combine in offering heartfelt thanks. Let each fellow-subject follow the example of Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, and Lord Curzon in contributing what he or she can afford towards the relief of such distress. It would be cheap at any price if the India Office, the Treasury, and the British nation as a whole, endowed with all those performers, dancers, supers, stage-carpenters, and wandering Asiatics with a munificence in life-pensions such as is lavished upon our most victorious generals. For they suffer for our salvation. Their destitution is our defence.

ORIGINAL DESIGN.

Consider what sort of a show the Syndicate proposed to present before the population of London and the Indian citizens resident among us. The immemorial history of India was to be gathered up into some half-dozen tableaux. These tableaux represented typical or "epoch-making" scenes in the introduction of European influence. According to the preliminary notices published in "The Times," European influence, in the original version of the show, was typified by "The Spirit of Light," and India herself by "The Spirit of Darkness." We gather that the first scene, illustrating the triumph of European Light over India's Darkness, was to show the arrival of Alexander's army in the midst of the worship of Juggernaut, whose helpless victims were being dragged beneath the wheels of that "Juggernaut Car" which has since done so much service in British rhetoric and journalism. It did not matter to the Syndicate that Alexander never penetrated beyond the Indus, whereas Juggernaut's temple is at Puri, at least a thousand miles distant, on the Bay of Bengal. We must not be scrupulous about history in an Earl's Court historical pageant, and who shall set the gross limits of space upon the European Spirit of Light contending against the Spirit of India's Darkness? This "epoch-making" event (miraculous we call it in the strictest sense) was to be followed by similar episodes—a human sacrifice to Siva (interrupted, we suppose, by some other timely arrival from Europe); the Suttee, or burning of a widow upon her husband's funeral pyre (interrupted, we are informed, by the appearance of Vasco da Gama, expressly despatched from Portugal by the Spirit of Light); the Black Hole of Calcutta (Darkness visible and unilluminated); the Battle of Plassey (Darkness dissipated by Clive with two thousand men); the Siege of Lucknow (arrival of Light to bagpipe accompaniment); and a triumphant finale, representing the apotheosis of British Conquest in the figure of Holy Light, offspring of Heaven, first-born.

PEACE AND WAR.

That, as we understand, was the nature of the show's original design, and if the reports were true, nothing in the unhappy annals of British self-complacency was ever more impudent and insensitive. Indians in London held a private meeting of protest in Cromwell Road, and Sir George Birdwood presided—not the last, we may hope, of that gallant veteran's services to India. It was doubted if a licence was necessary, for the performance was wordless, no explanation being needed to point so obvious a moral as the triumph of British enlightenment. But for once the Lord Chamberlain proved his office useful; he appears to have forbidden the show to proceed without the sanction of the India Office. Within limits, the India Office also played a serviceable part. It strove to mitigate the loathsome insult to the Indian peoples. It rejected the original design, and then the first revision. In the third form, unhappily yielding, it allowed the thing to pass, and the Lord Chamberlain gave it his sanction. Apparently, in this final form, the Suttee, as well as Plassey and Lucknow, remained, but the Juggernaut Car, the Siva sacrifice, and the Black Hole were cut out, the Spirits of Light and Darkness being also transfigured into the Spirits of Peace and War. Europe was typified by Peace, India by War. Think of European history; think of the state of Europe at this moment; and then think of the Indian peoples, probably the most peaceful and docile races that ever existed—races whose chief reproach in English mouths, from the time of Macaulay's foul libel upon the people of Bengal downwards, has been their unwillingness to fight! How grotesque, the absurdity! So grotesque that we almost regret the Syndicate's financial collapse which has deprived us of the spectacle of Babus posing for Gods of War, and of Alexander, Clive, and Colin Campbell under the similitude of doves.

PROVOCATIVE AND ILL-TIMED DESIGN.

But the Syndicate has collapsed, and its collapse is a mercy for the Empire. That is why we urge that all possible assistance should be given to those whom this failure has thrown out of work for the winter. Their destitution, as we said, has been our defence. If the Earl's Court pageant of Indian subjection and British conceit had been produced, even in its amended form, we can hardly imagine anything more provocative and ill-timed. It would have surpassed the mixture of platitude and provocation recently inflicted upon us in the four "Times" articles, called "The Indian Peril." Probably everyone who cares to read such articles in the "Times" have knowledge and judgment enough to balance their indiscretion. But the Earl's Court show would have been displayed to crowds whose only knowledge was derived from tales of the Mutiny, or from hymns about India's coral strand, where only man is vile and the heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone, drives hooks into his flesh, grows his nails through his palms, crushes people under idols, and burns widows alive. These touching beliefs of the Sunday School would only have been confirmed. Childhood's picture of Indians would have been visibly restored. Spectators would again have contemplated "natives" as enormous lumps of dusky beings, masses of coagulated darkness, broken only by the gleam of knives and the red blood of murderous fanaticism, or enlightened only here and there by a beneficent Government and the missionary's ray.

The first essential for decent relations between ourselves and Indians is a reality of amnesty and oblivion. Such an Act may have been passed long ago. Certainly, Queen Victoria by her Proclamation of 1858 (perhaps the finest of her personal achievements) intended to promote the reality. But her aim has never been accomplished. Most Indians themselves are singularly forgiving and oblivious of the past. They have kept few annals, and written hardly any history. The ages of their existence have remained almost as unrecorded by them as the ages of the earth before man's appearance. Why should the soul trouble about times and dates and the succession of mere events when the white radiance of eternity is hers? A pleasant turn of phrase, an act of common courtesy, would erase from almost any Indian mind the horror of our vengeance upon the mutineers. But with our own people the case is different. We grant no amnesty, no oblivion of the past. Every relic of horror is cherished; every tale of butchery is gloated over; no British tourist can touch India without nursing his animosity at the Cawnpore Well, or strengthening his contempt among the carefully preserved remains of Lucknow Fort; and in the midst of his labors a Viceroy makes time to scrape together memorials of the Black Hole's victims, and to interest himself in conjecturing the precise locality of their pit. All this mournful refusal to forget—this bloodthirsty clinging to the memories of tombs—the Earl's Court show seemed designed to emphasize and extend. If we refuse oblivion, we may teach the Indians also to remember, until their memory equals in precision the old Irish remembrance of wrong; nor could the bitterness revived by such an exhibition have been modified by the final scene, in which we were promised an allegorical display symbolizing "the absolute harmony and unity that exists between Great Britain and India." If only such an allegory could be true! But the designer of the pageant, whose words those are, appears to be almost the one man who might really have read those articles upon "The Indian Peril" with information and profit.

"INDIAN SUBJECTION AND BRITISH CONCEIT."

We cannot altogether be quit of the past, but, so far as in us lies, let us shake ourselves free from its distorting trammels. The Romans of India does not lie behind us, but before. Useless is the attempt to maintain a stable and static equilibrium under which a paternal and well-intentioned bureaucracy will go on for ever nursing, tending, feeding, punishing, rewarding, and cleaning up the 300 millions of India as if they were spaniels in the squire's kennels. India shares the flux of all the universe. In the last thirty years her change has been peculiarly rapid, and it is felt among the toiling, patient, uneducated millions of cultivators upon whom we are invited to concentrate our fatherly attentions, almost as much as among the few thousands of "literates" whose "superficial veneer of Western education" stirs the wrath and apprehension of kindly old officials, worn-out with years of patronizing service. "Self-reliance, not mendicancy," has for years now been the guiding motto of Indians, who fully recognize the many advantages conferred by a short century of general British direction, but who regard any material gain in irrigation, railways, or commerce as a poor set-off against that "moral poverty" (to use Dadabhai Naoroji's phrase), which is the curse of all subject or parasitic peoples. That call to self-reliance is the surest sign of present change, and it alarms none but those who by long habit worship the idols of the bureau and regard the ignorant "natives" as tender sheep, but the educated as wolves beyond the shepherd's pale. There is no need to wonder at the difficulties of change, or to stand appalled at their aspect. It is vain to cling to an imagined state of eternal and despotic tranquility, tempered by academic discussions in legislative councils. The era of permanence never arrives, and only ignorance now imagines the East as plunged immoveably in thought. Dangers and difficulties must be welcomed as signs of life, due in part to the very system that many seek to preserve, and the Romance of future India, as of all history, lies in confronting them. But the impertinence of identifying ourselves with the Spirit of Light and India with the Spirit of Darkness brings us no nearer either to Romance or solution.

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

AND OTHER DELIGHTS OF THE LECTURE-ROOM.

Professor H. H. Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, giving the fourth of the series of six Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution took his audience on a visit, in imagination to the moon and planets. Like the three preceding lectures, the discourse was delightful in every way, the Professor interesting and fascinating his audience with his remarks, illustrations, and experiments. It would be difficult to say who derived the greatest pleasure, the children for whom the lectures were primarily intended, their grown-up relatives, or the scientific people who were present, says the "Westminster Gazette".

At the outset, Professor Turner remarked that roughly speaking the best telescopes we had would magnify about a thousand times, and he exhibited a picture of the planet Mars, pointing out the South Polar cap. "I wonder," he said, "if anybody is at present speaking of a South Pole expedition in Mars?" The South Polar cap looked like ice and snow, but it was a question whether ice and snow did exist there, because those who had looked at Mars under the best conditions were a little doubtful whether there was sufficient water in the air of that planet to make ice and snow. They knew, however, that the South Polar cap diminished in size in the summer and increased in winter. It might be that the cap consisted of carbonic acid gas, or some other gas, which in the cool air of Mars became a liquid or even a solid.

The professor incidentally spoke of the difficulties attending observations through the telescope, and remarked that some astronomers had seen canals, while others had not. Jupiter was next "visited," the lecturer observing that it was farther away from the earth than Mars, and pointing out its vast size in comparison with the earth. Professor Turner then talked about Saturn—the next planet beyond Jupiter, he told the children—informing them it was the last of the planets known to the ancients. Neptune and Uranus also came under attention, and the names of Herschell Adams, and others were mention in eulogistic terms. Some astronomers, remarked the lecturer, lived to great ages, thus proving that astronomy was not an unhealthy occupation. "I think," he added, "that astronomers were the first people to find out the fresh air treatment." (Laughter.)

Passing from the planets, the professor gave many interesting facts about satellites, of which, he said, Jupiter had at least eight, and Saturn nine or ten. He also demonstrated how they were formed. Coming to the moon, he spoke of the large mountains thereon, telling his audience that they were bigger than those of the earth. "Are there inhabitants in the moon?" he asked. "It is possible that if there are they are not human beings. They are not likely to be birds, because there is no air or water. They might conceivably be insects, like spiders, or creatures like rabbits." He referred to Mr. H. G. Wells's theory on the subject. Finally, the professor made some experiments with liquid air which gave great delight to the audience, particularly to the youngsters.

WHAT THE REPERTORY THEATRE SHOULD BE.

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER'S SCHEME.

An interesting interview with Mr. Granville Barker on his repertory theatre scheme appears in "Observer."

"Most of the theatres that call themselves repertory theatres," he said, "are really short-run theatres, which are very different.

"Repertory consists in what we are doing at the Savoy and what we have been doing at the St. James's.

"We are giving five or six plays every week, and from the time we began at the St. James's until the time we produce 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' at the Savoy they will have been running, on different nights and at matinees, for a period of seven or eight weeks. Everyone, therefore, is able to study his convenience in seeing these plays, and there is no reason why anyone should miss seeing a single one of them if it is his wish to see them all.

"It is no good producing a play like 'The Wild Duck' for a run. It would not fill any theatre in London eight times a week, but it will fill it once a week, or perhaps twice, or three times.

"And what is true of that play and of that class of play is true also of a large percentage of the best plays in dramatic literature. Therefore, if the ordinary theatre-goer,—the theatre-goer who wishes to go in the evening,—wants to see these plays he must have repertory.

"I said at St. James's Theatre last month that if there are a thousand people in London who care enough for the vitality of the theatre to put on the table £25 each, and to guarantee £25 a year for three years, this repertory can continue.

"Already the response has been quite satisfactory. I have heard from all sorts of people, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, saying they will support it. But, of course, a thousand people means a great deal.

"The money will be vested in trustees, and the first charge on it will be to pay a certain interest on the sums that are put down. The money will be paid back if and when the profits of the theatre are sufficient.

"Why, you ask, is all this money wanted?

"Because you must make a great capital outlay to begin with. A repertory theatre ought to have going on in the year between 12 and 20 plays. The expenditure on productions for the first year or two must be, therefore, very much in excess of that for ordinary years. But these productions will remain good for five or six years, and in many cases even longer."

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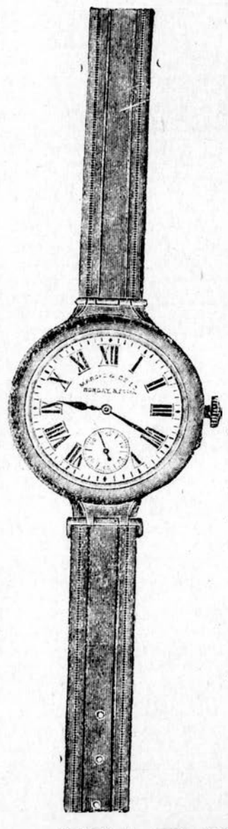

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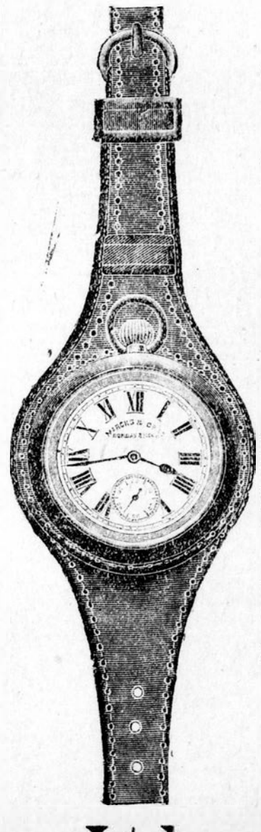

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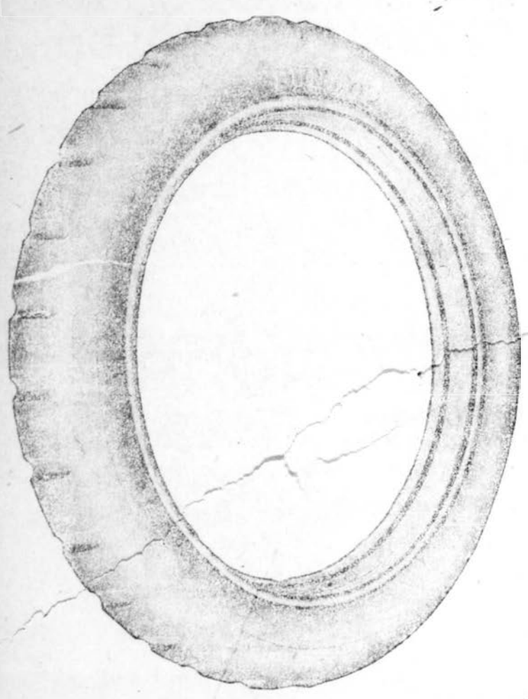

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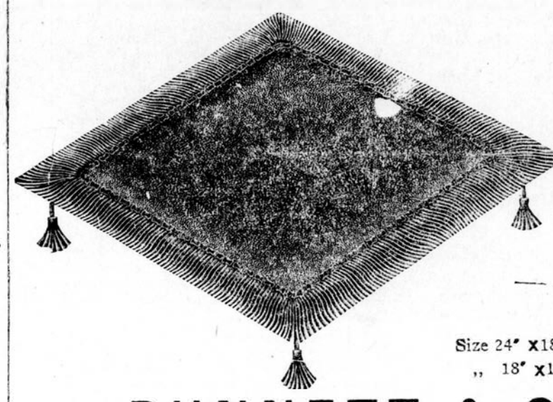

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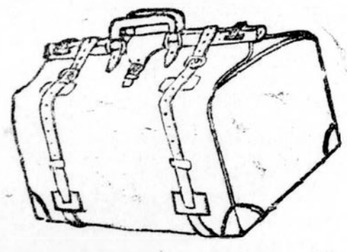

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